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PART III—SECTION 3

Notifications relating to Minor Administrations

HIMACHAL PRADESH GOVERNMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla-4, the 10th September 1952

No. (5)1.62-33/51.—The following bye-laws made by the Nahan M.C. in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 189(3), 190 and 199(1) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as extended to H.P. having been confirmed by the Lt. Governor Himachal Pradesh as required under section 201 of the said Act, are published for general information and shall come into force within the said Municipality on the 15th day of August, 1952.

Bye-laws to regulate the construction of Buildings under Section 189(3), 190 and 199(1) of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, as extended to Himachal Pradesh.

Definitions

1. In these bye-laws :—

(i) "Committee" means the Municipal Committee, Nahan.

(ii) "Applicant" means and includes every person who gives notice to the Committee of his intention to erect or re-erect a building.

(iii) "Footing" means the projecting courses at the base of a wall to spread the weight over a large area.

(iv) "Plinth" means the portion of the external wall between the level of the street and the level of the floor first above the street, and, except in the case of stables, godowns, and buildings of the ware-house class, shall in no part be less than one foot above the level of the centre of the adjacent portion of the nearest street, or below such standard level as may from time to time be fixed by the Committee.

(v) "Height of buildings" shall be calculated from the level of the centre of the adjacent portion of the nearest street.

(vi) "Storey" means any horizontal division of a building so constructed as to be capable of use as living or sleeping apartment, although such horizontal division may not extend over the whole depth or width of the building

(vii) "Party wall" means :—

(i) A wall forming part of a building, and being used or constructed to be used in any part of the height or length of such wall for separation of adjoining building belonging to different owners or occupied or constructed or adopted to be occupied by different persons, or

(ii) A wall forming part of a building and standing, in any part of the length of such wall, to a greater extent than the projection of the footing on one side on grounds of different owners.

(viii) "External wall" means an outer wall of a building not being a party wall even though adjoining a wall of another building.

(ix) "Residential Building" means a building used or constructed or adapted for use wholly or principally for human habitation and includes all garages, stables, or other out-buildings appurtenant thereto.

(x) "Brick" means an artificially made block of clay or of lime and sand prepared under pressure and burnt in a kiln or of sand and portland cement each not exceeding twelve inches in length, six inches in breadth and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in depth and capable of sustaining pressure of not less than 450 lbs. to the square inch.

(xi) "Inhabited Room" means a room in which some person passes the night or which is used as a living room.

(xii) "Width" applied to a new road or street the whole extent of space within the boundaries of such roads or street as laid down on the surveys of the city and measured at right angles to the course or direction of such road or street.

(xiii) "To abut" A building is said to abut or a road when the outer face of its front wall is on the road boundary.

(xiv) "Barsati" means a small open shed on the roof of a building used for shelter during the rains.

(xv) "Saiban" means a small open shed on the roof of a building in which to sleep during the hot weather.

(xvi) "Mamti" means a small structure erected on the roof of a building head of stair case to protect such staircase from the weather.

(xvii) "Service latrine" means a latrine cleaned by hand.

(xviii) "Water borne latrine" means a latrine cleaned by water carriage system.

(xix) "Public building" except where otherwise defined, means a building used or constructed or adapted to be used, either ordinarily or occasionally, as a place of public worship, or as a hospital, college, school, (not being merely a dwelling house so used) theatre, public hall, public concert room, public lecture room, public exhibition room, or as public place of assembly or entertainment for persons admitted thereto by tickets, used either ordinarily or occasionally for any other public purpose.

2. *Application to build.*—Every application shall submit to the committee an application in writing in the form prescribed in appendix 1, which can be had from M.C. office on payment of annas 2. It shall be accompanied by :—

(i) A site plan in triplicate to a scale of not less than 8 feet to an inch.

(ii) Plans, elevations and section of the proposed structures to a scale of 8 feet to an inch. In case of construction of building or Government land the application shall be accompanied by plans, elevations and sections in quadruplicate.

On these plans all proposed additional erections or additions or alterations to the existing structures shall be shown in red colour.

3. *Site plan.*—The site plan referred to in bye-law 2 above will be fully dimensioned and will show :—

(i) The boundaries of the Site.

(ii) The direction of the north point relative to the plan of the buildings.

(iii) The streets and roads adjoining the sites with their widths clearly dimensioned and names, (if any given) also all existing road side trees, lamp posts or any other features or structures likely to effect the approach to the building.

229 (iv) Surrounding buildings in out line within a distance of 50 feet of the compound of the proposed building.

(v) All proposed buildings as defined by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Punjab Municipal Act and the proposed method of draining them.

(vi) All water supply lines, sewers, drains and under ground electric wires or cables passing through the plot.

4. *The building drawings.*—The plans, elevations and sections referred to in bye-law 2 above will show :—

(i) A plan of ground floor and other floors in the proposed building and typical sections.

(ii) The means of access to the building and their various floors.

(iii) The method of ventilations in each room.

(iv) In detail the method of disposal of sewage, sullage and storm water.

(v) The open spaces or yards in side or surrounding the building.

5. *Signing of drawings.*—All plans and specifications referred to in the preceding bye-laws will be clearly signed by the applicant or his legally authorised agent or attorney.

6. *Occupation or letting of buildings.*—No person will occupy or allow any other person to occupy any new building or part of a new building for any purpose what so ever until such building or part has been certified by the Overseer of the Committee authorised to give such certificates to be in his opinion in every respect complete according to the sanctioned plans and fit for the use for which it is erected.

7. *Minimum height of rooms.*—Every room intended to be inhabited in any building shall be in every part at least ten feet in height from the floor to the ceiling.

8. *Number of storeys.*—No building with more than two storeys above the ground floor shall be erected in the Municipal Committee area.

Provided that a barsati which is open at least on one side and a mumti over the stair case and a latrine shall not be considered as a separate storey for this purpose.

9. *Stables and cow houses.*—(a) The distance of stables or out-houses for animals shall not be less than 30 feet from any room in the main building.

(b) No living room will be permitted to be built over stable or a cow house.

(c) No cow house or stable will have direct communications with any room used for human habitation.

10. *Minimum size of rooms.*—Every room intended to be used for human habitation, or which may be used for human habitation will have a floor area of not less than 100 square feet.

11. *Ventilation of rooms.*—Every room which is intended for human habitation shall be provided for the purpose of light and ventilation with windows, doors, or other aperture (having a total area not less than one fourth of the floor area of the room) which open directly on to a space (at least 8 feet wide) which is open to the sky or on to verandah opening on to such a space; and these will be so arranged as to ensure through ventilation to the satisfaction of the Committee.

12. *Ventilation of latrines water closets and bath rooms.*—All latrines W.Cs. and rooms solely as bath rooms or lavatories must be provided with the means to ensure constant ventilation in addition to a window at least 2' x 4' opening into the external air.

13. *Projections from buildings.*—No balcony, verandah or chajja, steps or other projections from the face of a building will be allowed to be built on or over any road or beyond the boundaries of the applicant's own land.

(a) Similarly in order to improve the width of the main road, circular road, existing bazar roads and lanes a minimum set back of 3 feet, wherever necessary shall be enforced in the case of all constructions abutting on the road, when according sanction to new construction.

14. *Necessary offices.*—Every house intended for human habitation will have in addition to the usual offices a kitchen with provision for food storage a bath room or washing platform, and a pantry or other suitable arrangement, properly drained, for the cleaning of kitchen utensils. Detail of such offices must be shown on the plans referred to in these bye-laws (bye-laws-4).

15. *Chimneys.*—Every kitchen or cooking place will be provided with a smoke flue or chimney of adequate size, the minimum internal dimensions of which will be carried to a height of at least 3 feet above the highest point of the building, or of the neighbouring building which ever is higher.

16. *Separate flues for each chimney.*—Every chimney leading from a kitchen or from any fire place will have a separate smoke flue.

17. *Smoke flue to be pargeted.*—Every flue included in a building is to be suitably rendered or pargeted unless lined with a fire brick or fire proof clay at least one inch thick.

18. *Floor beneath fire place.*—Floors beneath and around every fire place for a width of 3 feet shall be rendered fire proof by covering with earthen ware, tiles, cement concrete or other fire proof material.

19. *Wood work in chimney.*—No wood work will be permitted in a construction of a building nearer than nine inches from the inside of any flue.

20. *Service latrines.*—No service latrine will be permitted in any house or building within 300 feet of a sewer maintained in the Committee.

21. *Distance of service latrines from public roads and water supplies.*—No service latrine shall be within 5 feet of any public road or within ten feet of any source of water supply.

22. *Receptacles and flat floor for service latrines.*—Every service latrine will be provided with a close fitting impermeable receptacles into which excreta may fall directly and such receptacles will be removable through a flap door in the outer wall of the latrine. Where commodes are used, the flap door will not be required.

23. *Floor of service latrine and W.Cs.*—The floor of a service latrine and W.C. will be made of masonry plastered with cement or otherwise rendered impermeable and will have a fall of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to a foot towards a drain. The walls will be similarly treated to a height of 3 feet.

24. *Position and ventilation of the latrine or W.C.*—Every water borne latrine or W.C. will have window measuring at least 2 sq. feet opening on the external wall as well as some means of permanent ventilation.

25. *Approaches to service latrine and W.Cs.*—No service latrine or W.C. will be so constructed as to be approached directly from any room used for the manufacture, preparations or storage of food or used as factory workshop or work place.

26. *Floor area of latrines and W.Cs.*—The minimum floor area of any service latrine or W.C. will be 20 sq. feet, the minimum width of which will be 3 feet. If arranged in multiple compartments the floor area of each compartment will not measure less than 3 feet x 4½ feet.

27. *Rain water drainage.*—Rain water from the roofs of the houses should be discharged throw down pipes possibly into channels or drains constructed to receive and carry away rain water.

28. *Damp proof courses.*—All walls (internal and external) will be provided with an efficient damp proof course not less than six inches above ground level and below the floor.

29. *Bath rooms.*—All rooms intended to be used solely as bath rooms will have :

(i) a floor area not less than 30 sq. feet with a minimum width of 4 feet.

(ii) a window of a superficial area of not less than 4 sq. feet and if the room is only of minimum size, some additional means of constant ventilation in the form of a roof vent or "jail"

(iii) an impermeable floor made of smooth hard material with a suitable fall to a trapped soil pipe connection,

(iv) An impermeable dado 3 feet high.

30. *Kitchens.*—Every room used as a kitchen will have :—

(i) A superficial area not less than 30 sq. feet with a minimum width of 4 feet.

(ii) A height of not less than 10 feet.

(iii) A smoke flue built in accordance with bye-laws 18 to 22 inclusive.

(iv) A window not less than 4 sq. feet superficial area opening directly into the external air.

(v) Unless separately provided for in a pantry, means for the washing up of the kitchen utensils which will lead directly through a slop sink to a grated and trapped connection to the soil pipe.

(vi) A ventilated cup board built preferably into the north wall for the storage of food unless separately provided for in the larder.

(vii) Fly proof gauze covering on all doors and windows.

31. **Pantries.**—Where pantries are provided, these will have :—

(i) a floor area of not less than 30 sq. feet with a minimum width of 4 feet,

(ii) a slop sink for the cleaning of kitchen utensils which will drain through a grated and trapped connection into a soil pipe,

(iii) an impermeable floor and an impermeable dado 3 feet high.

32. **Servants quarters.**—All out houses intended for the accommodation of servants living in the compound will have :—

(i) a covered shelter or verandah not less than six feet inches wide built in front of the living room or rooms and having smooth floor made of impervious material draining into a surface or a covered drain.

(ii) a cooking place with a smoke flue built in accordance with these bye-laws (18-22) in one corner of the verandah of shelter this corner to be partly bricked into a height of 3 feet from the outer edge of the verandah,

(iii) a bath room and W.Cs. or latrines within the compound on a basis of one to each set of 4 quarters in addition to separate W.C. or latrine accommodation for females.

33. **Garages.**—Garages will be provided with a washing platform made of impermeable material and sloped adequately to drain into a grated and trapped connection to a sewer.

34. **Mezzanine floor.**—The area of mezzanine floor will not exceed 25 per cent. of the floor area of the room in which it is constructed.

35. **Corridors.**—(i) No internal corridor or passage way in a public building shall be less than 6 feet wide. Provided that, where not more than 200 persons are to be accommodated in any public building, any internal corridor or passage way may be of any width not less than 4 ft. 6 inches.

(ii) Every internal corridor or passage way in a public building intended for the accommodation of more than 400 persons, shall be wider than 6 feet by 6 inches for every 100 persons over 400 subject to a maximum width of 9 feet.

(iii) Notwithstanding any thing contained in clauses (i) and (ii) instead of single corridor or passage of the width prescribed by clause (ii) there may be two corridors or passage ways, each being of a width equal to at least 2/3rd of the width so prescribed subject to a minimum width of four feet six inches.

(iv) No internal corridor or passage way in a private building shall be less than 4 feet wide.

36. **Stair Cases.**—In any building no stair case will be less than 3 feet in width and no step will have a rise of more than seven inches or a tread of less than 9 inches.

Special and service stair cases may be 2½ feet wide.

Stair cases must be covered and ventilated by a window or a ventilator to the satisfaction of the Committee.

37. **Grain Store.**—Every building intended for the storage of grain will be rat proof.

38. **Back to back construction.**—Back to back rooms or houses that is to say so arranged as to prevent through ventilation in each individual room will not be permitted.

39. **Under ground rooms.**—The foundation of every building resting directly on earth :—

(a) will be of such width that the pressure on the earth does not exceed one ton per sq. foot.

(b) will rest on un-disturbed earth.

(c) will not be less than 3 feet below ground level.

All walls will rest on concrete foundation which must proceed at least 6 inches, on either side of the footings and be of a minimum depth of 1 ft. or greater depending on the thickness of the walls.

40. **Thickness of walls.**—Every person who shall undertake construction work on a residential masonry walled building, shall construct every external wall, every wall-abutting on an interior open space and every party wall included in such work in accordance with the following specification and in every case the thickness prescribed shall be the minimum thickness of which any such wall may be constructed and the several dimensions shall apply to masonry walls built to bricks.

(1) Height upto 10 ft. where the wall does not exceed 10 ft. in height (whatever its length) it shall be 9 inches thick for its whole height.

(2) Height upto 15 ft. where the wall exceeds 10 ft. and does not exceed 15 ft. in height (whatever its length) it shall be 13½ inches thick for a height of 8 ft. and 9 inches thick for the remaining height.

(3) Height upto 25 ft. where the wall exceeds 25 ft. in height its thickness shall be as follows :—

(i) If the wall does not exceed 30 ft. in length, it shall be 13½ in. thick for its whole height.

(ii) If the wall exceeds 30 ft. in length, it shall be 18 inches thick below the top most storey, if it comprise more than one storey, or if it comprise a ground floor only, than 18 inches thick for a height of 15 ft. above its base, and in either case, 13½ inches thick for the rest of its height.

(4) Height upto 35 ft. where the wall exceeds 25 ft. but does not exceed 35 ft. in height its thickness shall be as follows :—

(i) If the wall does not exceed 30 ft. in length, it shall be 18 in. thick from the base for the height of one storey, and 13½ inches thick for the rest of its height.

(ii) If the wall exceeds 30 ft. in length, it shall be 18 inches, thick from the base for the height of 2 storeys and 13½ inches thick for the rest of its height.

(5) Height upto 45 ft. where the wall exceeds 45 ft. in height its thickness shall be as follows :—

(i) If the wall does not exceed 30 ft. in length it shall be 18 inches thick from the base for the height of 2 storeys and 13½ inches thick for the rest of its height.

(ii) If the wall exceeds 30 ft. in length it shall be 22½ inches thick from the base for the height of one storey than 18 inches thick for the rest of its height.

(6) Height upto 55 ft. where the wall exceeds 45 ft. but does not exceed 55 ft. in height, its thickness shall be as follows :—

(i) If the wall does not exceed 30 ft. in length it shall be 22½ inches thick from the base for the height of one storey, than 18 inches thick for the height of next two storeys and 13½ inches thick for the rest of its height.

(ii) If the wall exceeds 30 ft. in length, it shall be 22½ inches thick from the base for the height of two storeys and than 18 inches thick for the height of the next two storeys and 13½ inches thick for the rest of its height.

(7) Height upto 65 ft. where the wall exceeds 55 ft. but does not exceed 65 ft. in height, its thickness shall be as follows :—

(i) If the wall does not exceed 30 ft. in length it shall be 32½ inches thick from the base for the height of two storeys, than 18 inches thick for the height of the next two storeys and 13½ inches thick for the rest of its height.

(ii) If the wall exceeds 30 ft. in length it shall be 27 inches thick from the base for the height of one storey, than 22½ inches thick for the height of the next two storeys, and 13½ inches thick for the rest of its height.

(8) Height upto 70 ft. where the wall exceeds 65 ft. but does not exceed 70 ft. in height, its thickness shall be as follows :—

(i) If the wall does not exceed 30 ft. in length it shall be 27 inches thick from the base for the height of one storey, than 22½ inches thick for the height of the next storey, than 18 inches thick for the next two storeys and 13½ inches thick for the rest of its height.

(ii) If the wall exceeds 30 ft. in length, it shall be 28½ inches thick from the base of the height of two storeys and than 23½ inches thick for the height

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of the next storeys, than 18½ inches thick for the height of the next two storeys, and than 14 inches thick for the rest of its height.

(9) Height over 70 ft. where the wall exceeds 70 ft. in height it shall in each case, be of such thickness as shall be specially prescribed by the Committee in that behalf. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing specifications (1 to 9) inclusive (a) every external wall, every wall abutting on an interior open space and every party wall of any storey which measured from the level of the floor of that storey to the level of the floor of the storey next above its, if any, exceeds ten feet in height shall not be less than 13½ inches in thickness.

(b) Any wall on the top storey may be 9 inches in thickness if on that storey it is less than 30 ft. in length.

Note.—All the dimension of masonry in these bye-laws are exclusive of external and internal plaster.

41. *Responsibilities for quality and workmanship.*—(i) The person who undertakes the constructions or re-erection of a building will be responsible that the materials used are sound, of good quality and properly put together to ensure safety. Responsibility for structural stability rests with the owner but the committee may call for information regarding these matters.

(ii) *Mud or thatched buildings.*—A building consisting of mud thatched, or other inflammable materials shall not be allowed except for special reasons.

42. *Penalty for breach of bye-laws.*—Any breach or any abetment of breach of any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50/-, and when the breach is a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to Rs. 5/- a day after the first during which the breach continues.

43. *Definition of the word repairs.*—The words "repairs to buildings" shall include the following works :—

- (i) White washing.
- (ii) Plastering.
- (iii) Filling in holes in the walls.
- (iv) Paving.
- (v) Re-roofing and renewal of roof-beams.
- (vi) Replacing fallen bricks, stones, beams, etc.
- (vii) Making new interior windows, doorways, doors or renewing the same.
- (viii) Renewal of exterior doors and windows.

N.B.—"Repairs" will not include closing of windows, doors, or shutters.

44. Subject to the qualifications below, no person shall use any building or premises in Municipal Committee area as a place of business, commerce or industry or as a shop, godown or ware-house unless the building or premises in question was on the date when the bye-laws came into force in use for one or other purposes mentioned.

2. Notwithstanding any thing in the foregoing directions the Municipal Committee may, after giving previous notice of the proposal for a period of not less than 2 months to the owners and occupiers of adjoining properties and considering any objections which those owners and occupiers may prefer grant permission for the use of any building or premises as a place of business, commerce or industry or as a shop, godown and ware-house.

45. *Bye-laws to provide for regulate, require or prohibit the construction, pattern of construction maintenance and material of boundry walls, hedges and fences within the limits of the Municipal Committee.*

Under the provisions of sub-section (c) of section 188 and section 199 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

If any land or compound adjoining or abutting on any public road or street or upon any property vested in the committee is allowed to remain unwalled, unfenced or unhedged, or if the walls, fences or hedges of any such land or compound are allowed to be or remain out of repair, the Committee may by notice in writing call upon the owner or occupier of such land or compound to repair within such period as the Committee may fix the boundary wall, fence or hedge, as the case may be.

46. Where the owner or occupier is called upon to provide wall, fence or hedge, the notice aforesaid shall specify the pattern of construction and materials of which such wall, fence and hedge shall be made or constructed, provided that the pattern to be specified shall not involve unreasonable expense of construction having regard to the circumstances of each case.

47. Where under these bye-laws any act is required or authorised to be done or where a notice is required to be given by the committee the same may be done or given on behalf of the Committee by the Secretary.

48. Any person who fails to comply with notice issued under bye-laws 45 & 46 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 50/- and in case the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to Rs. 5 for every day during which the breach continues after the date of conviction.

49. *Directions.*—For the disposal of building application for kacha Houses and huts in Villages :—

(i) Whoever wants to construct a kacha building or hut in village shall send an application to the Secretary, intimating his intention to do so.

(ii) Plans for the proposed structure shall then be prepared by the Overseer on payment of Rs. 2, in the funds of the Committee, in advance. "A surcharge of Rs. 2 shall be paid by the applicant till the cost of stationery comes to pre-war rates.

50. In case of Kacha houses the disposal of waste water shall be by soak pits or cistern.

Note :—Bye-laws 49 & above shall not apply to packa building which must conform to the bye-laws of the Committee.

Appendix No. I. No. 21-A.

To

The Secretary, Municipal Committee,
Nahan.

Sir,

I/we beg to give you notice that I/we intend to erect/re-erect a building in.....Road. In accordance with the provisions of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as extended to Himachal Pradesh and the building bye-laws made thereunder. I/we forward herewith plans in triplicate of the site and building and complete elevations sections and specifications of the work.

Signature of the owner.....

Name and address (in Block letters)

Date.....

(To be filled in by the Committee's office)

Date of issue of Committee's orders.....

Appendix IA.

1. Total compound area.....sq. ft.
2. Total built area.....Existing.....sq. ft.
Proposed.....sq. ft.
Total.....sq. feet.
3. Description of material to be used in the construction work.
Walls.
Floors.
Roofs.
4. Foundations.
Width.....ft.
Depth.....ft.
Wt. of superstructure per sft.....Tons.
5. Height.
Ground floor.....1st floor.....2nd floor.
Main rooms.....ft.
Bath & W.Cs. etc.....ft.
Mezzanine in floors.....ft.
Verandahs.....ft.
6. Latrines or W.Cs.
Floors will be of.....
3 feet high dado will be of.....
7. Distance of proposed building in the compound.....
Building in the neighbouring compound.....
Centre of the Road on which it abutts.....
Committee's nearest drain
Stables.....

8. Stables.

Floor area of the stable.....sq. ft

No. of cattle to be accommodated.....

9. Stairs.

Width of stairs.....ft.

Width of the tread.....inches.

Height of the rise.....inches.

Signature of the applicant.

Dated

Municipal Committee, Nahan

Report regarding commencement of buildings

1. Probable date of commencement of the work
2. Date when detected
3. Locality
4. Description of construction taken in hand
5. Name and address of the owner
6. Name and address of the occupier
7. Time and date when the report is delivered to the Overseer.....

Signatures

Designation.

8. Details of action taken by the Overseer.....

Overseer.

By order,

INDAR SEN.

Assistant Secretary (General)

to Govt. Himachal Pradesh.

Simla-4, the 11th September 1952

No. (1)L.62-33/51.—The following bye-laws made by the M.C. Nahan, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 31 of the Punjab M. Act, 1911, as applied to Himachal Pradesh as extended to Himachal Pradesh, having been approved where necessary by the Lt. Governor as required under sub-section (2) of the said section, are published for general information and will come into force within the limits of the Municipality, Nahan on the 15th day of August, 1952.

Bye-laws of the Nahan M. C. under sub-section (1) of Section 31 of the Punjab M. Act III of 1911 as applied to Himachal Pradesh

1. Ordinary meeting of the Committee shall be held twice a month on such date and at such time and place as the Committee or the President may fix from time to time. The President or, in his absence a Vice-President, or if no President or Vice-President has yet been elected or appointed the Secretary may convene an ordinary or special meeting of the Committee at any time or place.

2. (i) When a meeting is to be convened notice thereof shall be sent to every member in writing ordinarily three clear days before the date of the meeting, provided that if a meeting is being convened for the purpose of electing the President or the Vice-President when Section 20(1) of the Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911 as applied to Himachal Pradesh is made operative in this Municipal Committee, not less than 2 clear days notice shall be given and notwithstanding any thing contained in Bye-Laws no such election shall be held at any meeting unless such notice has been given.

(ii) Every such notice shall state the time date and place fixed for the meeting and shall be signed by the President, the Vice-President or the Secretary, and shall be accompanied by a duly attested list of business, hereinafter called "the agenda" to be transacted at the meeting.

(iii) If it is necessary to adjourn a meeting the chairman of the meeting shall give notice at the place of meeting, of the place, time and date to which the meeting is adjourned. A notice thereof shall, as soon as may be, be sent to every member of the Committee not present at the meeting adjourned provided that it shall be lawful for the President or in his absence the Vice-President in an emergency to alter with due notice the place, time, and date so fixed.

3. (i) The Agenda shall include with the permission of the President or with the majority of 2/3 members, every matter that any member may desire to put up before a meeting; provided that a copy of the motion thereon signed by such member and by a seconder has been delivered to the Secretary of the Committee at the Committee's office at least seven clear days before the meeting; provided further that the President may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to permit any matter to be placed on the Agenda if he considers that the matter is one with which the Committee is not concerned or is otherwise not suitable for discussion at a meeting of the committee; provided further that no motion shall be placed on the agenda which raises a question substantially identical with one on which the Committee has given a decision within the preceding six months except in compliance with an order of the Local Government or of the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner or with the permission in writing of the President.

(ii) Any member aggrieved by the refusal of the President to allow any matter to be placed on the agenda may appeal to the Lt. Governor or (to the Deputy Commissioner) when he is not a member of the Municipal Committee) whose decision as to whether the matter may be so placed or not shall be final.

(iii) The files of all cases on the agenda of a meeting shall be made available for inspection in the Secretary's office immediately after the despatch of notices convening a meeting.

4. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of a Committee unless at least 4 members are present: Provided that if at any meeting there is no quorum the Chairman may adjourn the meeting in accordance with the provisions of clause (3) of Bye-Law 2 to a subsequent date and on such subsequent date the agenda may be disposed of whether a quorum is present or not.

5. The proceedings of every meeting shall commence with a motion by the Chairman that the minutes of the previous meeting be confirmed; such minutes shall ordinarily be taken as read, but if for any reason they have not been previously circulated to the members they shall be read before they are taken into consideration, and any member who was present at the previous meeting may object to the confirmation of the minutes by moving an amendment on the ground that any matter is not correctly recorded or expressed.

6. The items on the agenda shall then be dealt with in their order, provided that the Chairman, with the consent of the majority of the members present, may vary such order or bring before the meeting any matter not included in the agenda.

7. The Chairman shall decide all points of order or procedure and his decision shall be final. Whenever he rises to speak, any member speaking shall resume his seat.

8. If more than one member rise to speak at the same time, the Chairman shall name the member who is to speak.

9. Member when speaking shall stand and address the Chairman and except on a point of order, or personal explanation the member speaking shall not be interrupted by any member other than the Chairman.

10. No speech shall be read.

11. So far as possible and consistent with the matter under decision no member shall direct personal or objectionable remarks at any other member: for the purpose of this Bye-Law the ruling of the Chairman shall be final.

12. A member desiring to raise a point of order or make a personal explanation shall rise and address the Chairman: the member speaking shall then give way, and remain seated until the Chairman has decided the point raised provided that the Chairman may permit any other member including the member called to order to speak on the said point.

13. If the meeting refuses to obey the ruling of the Chairman on any matter he may adjourn it at once; and when he has declared the meeting adjourned on this or any other ground, the subsequent proceeding of the meeting or any residue thereof shall be void and shall not appear in the minutes.

14. The Chairman, after calling the attention of the meeting to the conduct of a member who persists in stating or in arguing upon a matter which is, in the opinion of Chairman irrelevant or in repeating his own arguments or the arguments used by the other members, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

212 15. The Chairman may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the meeting and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall unless recalled by the Chairman, absent himself during the remainder of the meeting. The Chairman may cause to be summarily removed any member who disobeys an order to withdraw made under the bye-law.

16. No motion shall be deemed to be before the meeting for discussion until seconded. The mover shall speak first in support of his motion, but his seconder if he so desires may reserve his speech to a later stage of the debate. In the mover's absence a motion shall be deemed to be abandoned unless another member present sponsors it and it is duly seconded.

17. A member may speak only once to each motion provided that the mover or seconder of a substantive motion may reply at the conclusion of the debate provided further that the Chairman of the meeting may at any time permit a member who has already spoken to make a brief explanation.

18. Any member who considers a motion of sufficient importance to require a fuller meeting or more time for its consideration may request the Chairman to postpone it till the next meeting and the Chairman may do so at his discretion.

19. Any number of amendments may be before a meeting at the same time but they shall be put up to the vote in the reverse order to that in which they were moved, and when all amendments have been disposed of the substantive motion as originally moved, or as amended, as the case may be, shall be put to the vote.

20. Notwithstanding anything contained in Bye-Law 17 a member who has spoken to a substantive motion may speak on an amendment thereto, provided that in so speaking he shall confine himself strictly to the fresh matter introduced by the amendment.

21. No motion or amendment shall be withdrawn except with the consent of the meeting.

22. When a motion or amendment has once been put to the vote and declared by the Chairman as carried or negatived, no further proposals relating to the same motion or amendment shall be allowed or discussed except as provided in bye-law 3(1). The Chairman will have a casting vote in the event of equality of votes.

23. Any officer of Government or other person, not being the member of the Committee may, with the consent of the majority of members present at a meeting address the meeting with reference to any item on the Agenda. The same conditions will apply for the press representative and the public.

24. Any member of a sub-committee or any member charged with the performance of any special duty may inspect the papers relating to the business of such sub-committee or to such special duty at the Secretary's office during office hours.

25. Any member may at the Secretary's office during office hours inspect the papers relating to the Agenda of any meeting of which notice has been given and, with the permission in writing of the President or in his absence, of a Vice-President, any other document, Register or record in respect of which he has submitted in writing an application for permission to inspect.

26. There shall be the following Sub-Committees :—

1. The Finance, Octroi and Taxation sub-committee.
2. The Works and Building sub-committee.
3. The Medical and Public Health sub-committee.
4. The Education sub-committee.

All sub-committees will be authorised to call for reports and records from the office bearers of the Municipal Committee, just as the Municipal Committee.

27. The Finance, Octroi and Taxation sub-committee shall consist of the President of the Committee, who shall be "Ex-Officio" Chairman of the sub-committee and three members elected by the committee, and the Secretary of the Committee, shall be the "Ex-Officio" Secretary of this sub-committee.

28. The Works and Building sub-committee shall consist of 3 members elected by the Committee, and the Overseer of the Committee shall be the "Ex-Officio" Secretary of this sub-committee.

28(a). The Medical and Public Health sub-committee shall consist of the Civil Surgeon as Chairman, and three members with the Secretary, as Secretary of this sub-committee.

29. The Education sub-committee shall consist of three members with Head Master Primary Model School as Secretary of this sub-committee.

30. Members of sub-committees shall be elected at a general meeting of the Committee as soon as may be after a new committee has been constituted and shall hold office for one year from the date of their election.

31. Subject to the provision of Bye-laws 28 and 29 the members of a sub-committee shall elect one of themselves to be Chairman of sub-committee and the Chairman so elected shall preside at all meetings of the sub-committee :—

Provided that if he is not able to be present at a meeting the members present shall elect one of themselves to preside at that meeting.

32. Every sub-committee shall meet at least once a month, and notice of every meeting shall be sent to each member by the Secretary of the sub-committee under the orders of the Chairman, together with a copy of the Agenda to be discussed at the meeting.

33. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of a sub-committee unless at least two thirds of the members of the sub-committee are present.

34. The procedure of every sub-committee shall, so far as may be, be conducted in accordance with the Bye-laws regulating the procedure of the Committee.

35. Nothing in these bye-laws shall be deemed to authorise any sub-committee to exercise any power or perform any function the exercise or performance of which has been delegated by the Committee to any officer or has been vested in any officer by any rule made under the act, as to require that any matter in respect of which any such power or function has been so delegated shall be submitted to a sub-committee.

36. In case of any vacancy on a sub-committee the Committee may elect another member to fill up the vacancy for the remaining term of the sub-committee.

37. The decision of a sub-committee shall be in the form of recommendations to the Committee except in cases where power to pass orders have been duly delegated to it.

38. A special sub-committee may be formed by the Committee to consider a specific matter.

39. The quorum in case of special sub-committee shall be one-half of its members. In the event of any such sub-committee being adjourned for want of a quorum the business which would have been brought before the meeting if there had been quorum present shall be brought before and transacted at the adjourned meeting, whether there be quorum present or not.

40. Subject to the provision of the Municipal Act or the rules framed thereunder the various sub-committees shall function as follows :—

(A) *The Finance, Octroi and Taxation sub-committee.*—Subject to the provisions of bye-law 27 the Finance sub-committee shall be responsible for the preparation of the annual budget of the Committee, and to it shall be submitted all matters relating to the imposition assessment and collection of taxes, the sale or lease of Municipal immoveable property or immoveable property of Government managed by the Committee, the raising of loans, establishment other than establishment of Municipal Works. Education, Medical and Public Health Departments, and accounts other than special departmental accounts. This sub-committee will be authorised to check the Municipal Accounts off and on.

Provided that nothing in this bye-law shall be deemed to authorise the sub-committee to perform any function which under the provisions of any rule made under the Act any other person is authorised or required to perform.

(B) *The Municipal Works and Buildings Sub-Committee.*—To the Municipal Works and Buildings Sub-Committee shall be submitted all matters relating to Municipal Works and services under the charge of the Municipal Overseer, and the establishment of the Municipal Works Department and the establishment entertained in connection with other services under the charge of the Municipal Overseer. To it shall be submitted all applications for permission to erect or re-erect buildings, all cases of erection or re-erection of buildings without sanction or in contravention of sanction, and all cases connected with encroachments all applications for permission to lay out or make streets, all cases of the laying out or making of streets without sanction or in contravention of sanction, and all cases connected with

encroachments on or over streets, sewers, drains or water courses.

41. To the Medical and Public Health Sub-Committee, shall be submitted all matters relating to Hospitals, Dispensaries, registration of vital statistics, conservancy, epidemic diseases, inspection of food supplies, slaughter houses, lodgings, stables, drains and generally all matters relating to Public Health and establishment entailed in connection with such matters.

42. To the Education Sub-Committee, shall be referred all matters appertaining education.

43. When the proceedings of the sub-committee are being considered by the committee no discussion shall be permitted on any item in respect of which the sub-committee has passed order in exercise of a power delegated to it by the committee, or if any item in respect of which the sub-committee has called for a further report or otherwise postponed passing an order or making a recommendation, and any such item shall be recorded merely as "Read" provided that any member may call in question any order of a sub-committee, on the ground that it was "Ultra Vires" of the sub-committee, and if the sub-committee considers that such order was "Ultra Vires" it may confirm, modify or cancel any such order.

Provided further that if any member considers that the sub-committee is unduly delaying the decision of any matter in respect of which it has passed no order or made no recommendation, he may move a motion requiring the sub-committee to pass orders or submit its recommendation within a stated period, and if such a motion is carried and the sub-committee fails to pass an order or make recommendation within the period fixed, the Committee may itself proceed to pass orders in respect of such matter.

44. Notwithstanding anything contained in these bye-laws, in cases of emergency the President may direct that any matter may be submitted direct to the Committee, if there is no time for it to be submitted first to the sub-committee to which it ought ordinarily to be submitted under the provisions of these bye-laws.

Supply of Records

45. Certified copies of Municipal Committee records will be supplied to the General Public and to Municipal Committee's servants on payment of the prescribed fees subject to the following conditions :—

46. All leases, agreements etc., with the public shall be typed in the Municipal Committee's office charges for which shall be made at the rate quoted in para. No. 52, below.

47. The General public shall be entitled to obtain copies of :—

- (i) all resolutions of the committee;
- (ii) Entries in the register of births and deaths;
- (iii) Plans of buildings.

48. A servant of the Municipal Committee shall be entitled to receive copies of all final orders passed by the superior officials that concern him and also of all entries in his service book and character roll.

49. Copies of no other records of the Municipal Committee shall ordinarily be given except those detailed above.

50. All copies will be certified by the Superintendent of the office in which the record is kept.

51. The head of the department shall decide which of the employees should be deputed to make copies.

52. The fees for the supply of copies and for typing out leases, agreements, etc., shall be as follows :—

- (a) (i) The fees for typing out or copying out of leases and agreements in respect of land and buildings leased out by the committee shall be Re. 1 per document.
- (ii) The fee for copying out other documents shall be as under :—

For first 200 words—

English.—12 annas.

Vernacular.—6 annas.

For every additional 100 words—

English.—6 annas.

Vernacular.—3 annas.

(b) Fees for maps and plans.—Rupees three.

(c) Urgent fees will be double of the above rates.

(d) *Search Fees.*—Fee for any record concerning which sufficient information has not been supplied to enable the record to be traced easily—Rupee one.

(e) *Other Fees.*—For postal and other expenses actually incurred the amount spent for the transmission of the copies.

53. Of the fees recovered under rule 52 (a) (i), half the fee viz. Re. -/8/- (Annas eight only) per document shall be paid to the typist or copyist and the remaining half credited to the funds of the Municipal Committee.

Of the fees realised under rule 52 (a) (ii), (b) and (c), 3/5 shall be given to the clerk deputed by the head of the department to make copies, 3/10th shall be credited to funds of the Municipal Committee as record fee and fees for paper, etc. used (for which no other charge shall be made) and 1/10th shall be paid to the person certifying the copy to be a true one.

In case of (d) and (e) the whole of the fee shall be credited to the funds of the Municipal Committee.

54. The head of the department shall decide, if any person is entitled to receive any copy under these directions and may by special order direct that copies of documents other than those specified above may be granted to applicants for reasons to be recorded in writing.

Note.—In case in which plans have been prepared by the Municipal Committee's Overseer to explain cases in dispute, copies shall not be given of such plans at a charge less than that which could have been made if the plan had been an original building plan prepared at the request of the applicant.

55. Copies of the record in which the M.C. is interested shall not be given and the President shall have the right of refusing to give a copy.

Duties and Powers of the President, Municipal Committee

56. To take chair at all meetings of the Committee and to be primarily responsible for the current executive administration of the Municipality.

57. To sign all papers relating to matters of policy, financial transactions and immovable properties etc.

58. To enter into contracts of which the individual amounts do not exceed Rs. 100 on behalf of the Committee.

59. To sanction estimates up to Rs. 250 subject to the budget provision.

60. To sanction the Agenda of the Municipal Committee.

61. To sanction remission of the contract money upto Rs. 25 in each case.

62. To sanction non-recurring contingent expenditure upto an amount not exceeding Rs. 50 in each case subject to the budget provision.

63. To sanction emergent expenditure upto Rs. 200 on an item of genuine emergency not included in any sanctioned programme subject to the confirmation at the next meeting of the Committee.

64. To make all appointments of Inferior service and then, suspend, dismiss or punish inferior grade servants of the Committee. For the other posts a selection sub-committee consisting of 3 members presided by the Chairman, will be appointed by the Municipal Committee. All punishments will be subject to an appeal to the Committee, which must be filed within 30 days of the order against which it is preferred.

65. To grant casual leave to all employees of the Committee.

66. To sign the monthly and annual accounts of the Committee.

67. To sanction payment of travelling allowance bills.

68. To sign payment orders on bills payable by the Committee.

69. To refund security or earnest money.

70. To pass orders in connection with planting and preservation of trees and all cases of breach of rules connected therewith.

71. To grant an advance out of Provident Fund to a subscriber in accordance with Provident Fund Rules.

72. To sign orders for the withdrawal of deposits from the savings bank, as per decision of the Committee.

73. To grant permission to Overseer to do commission work in individual cases sent to him by the Civil Courts and to prepare plans, estimates etc., for construction and repairs to the public buildings, provided that in the opinion of the Chairman the Municipal Works does not suffer, with regard to the retention of the whole or part of the remuneration received for the work, the case will be referred to the Committee.

74. In urgent cases to sanction sale of forest produce and other moveable property of the Committee upto the limit of Rs. 50.

75. Under Section 229 of the Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911, the President shall be empowered to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed an offence against the act or any rule or bye-laws, a reasonable sum of money by way of composition for such offence.

76. *Duties and Powers of the Secretary Municipal Committee, Nahan.*—1. The Secretary shall exercise General control over the whole Municipal Establishment.

2. He will be responsible for the entire work of the office and will have direct control over the office establishment.

3. To put up all important papers before the President and in the absence of the President before the Vice-President with the notes and other reference.

4. To prepare the Agenda of every meeting and to record the minutes in the Minute Book.

5. To take necessary action on all orders passed by the Committee.

6. To incur expenditure of non-recurring nature to the extent of Rs. 5 on any item subject to the provision that funds exist in the budget and that the total amount does not exceed Rs. 100 in any one month.

7. To sanction sale of forest produce and other moveable property of the Committee, upto a limit of Rs. 10.

8. To disburse the salaries of all sanctioned establishment, all sanctioned grant-in-aids and all sums of contingent expenditure within the budget provision except where such powers are delegated to any other officer.

9. To disburse the travelling allowance bills of all subordinate establishment and also to disburse the bills of all heads of departments which have been passed by the President.

10. To prepare annual report as per codal rules.

11. He shall daily check the day sheets, and the cash book, and initial them; and shall initial all entries in the contingent register and shall be responsible, that the accounts and registers of the Municipality are kept upto date, accurately and neatly.

12. To sign and give the necessary authority to the counsel for the Committee to institute, defend, conduct suits, appeals or other proceedings in the court of law on behalf of the Committee, which the latter has decided to refer to court.

13. To sign the notices of the meeting as well as the notices issued under Section 215 of the Act.

14. To report about the absence of the members for three consecutive months.

15. To submit suggestions for the welfare of the public.

16. To put up the proposals to tap the sources of income and to improve the trade of the town.

17. To grant casual leave to all employees upto four days.

18. The Secretary shall have charge of the common seal, which shall be used to stamp all powers of attorney, deeds, contracts and other important instruments issued or granted by the Committee.

19. To grant permit for quarrying stones on payment of usual fee.

By order,

INDAR SEN,
Assistant Secretary (General)
to Government Himachal Pradesh.

Simla-4, the 11th September 1952

No. (6)L.62-33/51.—The following bye-laws made by the Nahan M.C. in exercise of the powers conferred by

Sections 197 and 199 of the Punjab M. Act, 1911, as applied to H.P. having been confirmed by the Lt. Governor Himachal Pradesh as required under Section 201 of the said Act, are published for general information and shall come into force within the said Municipality on the 15th day of August, 1952.

Bye-laws for licensing premises for sale of milk and butter and for licensing persons to sell milk and butter under Sections 197 and 199 '1' of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as applied to Himachal Pradesh

1. No person shall sell milk or butter within the limits of the Nahan Municipality or import into the Municipality milk or butter for sale except under a license granted by the Municipal Committee in this behalf. No person shall sell milk or butter except in premises licensed by the Committee in this behalf.

2. No premises shall be licensed for sale of milk or butter—

- unless the floor is made of stones, cement or other impervious material;
- unless the walls are properly plastered and lime washed;
- unless they are provided with adequate light and ventilation to the satisfaction of the Municipal Committee;
- unless they are provided with a drain and the whole floor is so sloped as to allow all liquid to flow off by the drain;
- if there is any latrine, cesspool, cow shed, stable or, other place within 100 ft. of the premises which in the opinion of the Medical Officer renders it undesirable that such premises be used for the manufacture or preparation or sale of milk or butter.

3. Subject to the provision of bye-laws 2 license for premises for sale of milk and butter shall be issued by the Secretary, Municipal Committee, Nahan in form "A" appended to these bye-laws on the application of the owner occupier of such premises and shall be granted subject to the conditions specified in form "A".

4. Licenses issued in accordance with bye-laws 3 shall terminate on 31st March, immediately succeeding the date of issue.

5. Licenses to sell milk or butter shall be issued by the Secretary, Municipal Committee to persons applying for them and shall be granted on the following conditions.

- That the licensee shall not sell any milk or butter made from milk obtained from any animal which he knows or has reasons to believe to be suffering from any disease, or from any dairy or other place from which the procuring of milk has under any general or special declaration notified to the licensee been declared dangerous to the Public Health by the Civil Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon as may be.
- That the licensee shall keep all milk or butter for sale in clean, tinned and covered vessels.
- That the Licensee shall not keep any milk or butter for sale in any place or room used for cooking or sleeping.
- That the licensee shall sell boiled and unboiled milk of cow and buffalos. Milk of she goat shall be kept and sold separately without mixing with the cow and buffalos milk.
- That the Licensee shall not dilute or adulterate or cause to be diluted or adulterated any milk or butter intended for sale.

6. Licensee shall be issued on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 10.

7. Licensee shall keep lactometer for testing the milk supplied by the Municipal Committee on payment of its cost.

8. Medical Officer of Health or any member or Secretary or Sanitary Inspectors shall be empowered to check at any time.

9. License shall at all time be kept hung at a conspicuous place in the licensees' shop.

10. Any person who commits a breach of these bye-laws and any Licensee who commits a breach of any conditions of a license granted to him under these bye-laws shall on conviction by a Magistrate be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50. If the breach is continuous breach with a further fine which may extend to Rs. 5 for

every day after the first during which the breach continues. Any Licensee who commits such a breach of any condition of such a license shall be liable to have such license suspended or revoked.

FORM "A"

License for sale of milk and butter issued under bye-laws 2 & 3 of the bye-laws for licensing premises for such sale published with the Himachal Pradesh Government notification No. dated

The premises of which a description is given in the attached schedule, situated in (Name a street or ward) are hereby licensed for the sale of milk and butter.

This license is granted to..... owner/occupier of the said premises, subject to the following conditions.

1. That he shall keep the licensed structurally fit for the purpose for which license is granted "structural fitness" shall be deemed to include.

(a) The existence of floor made of stones, cement or impervious materials.

(b) Walls to be properly plastered and lime washed.

(c) Adequate provision of light and ventilation.

(d) Suitable drains.

(e) 20 ft. away from any latrine, cesspool or other place which in the opinion of the Medical Officer or Public Health Sub-Committee renders it undesirable to sell milk and butter.

(f) Any other condition laid down in the bye-laws.

2. That he shall not employ or permit to be employed for sale of milk and butter any person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease or from loathsome sores or who has recently been attending to any person so suffering and that he shall not suffer any such person or any animal to enter or remain upon the licensed premises.

3. That he keeps all vessels, receptacles, utensils, and other things for sale of milk, and butter in a state of cleanliness and shall protect them from dust and flies.

4. That he shall daily wash and clean the floor and drain of the licensed premises and every bench, counter, table shelf etc., used in sale of milk and butter.

5. That he shall cause the walls of the licensed premises to be properly lime washed at least twice a year and more often if so required by the licensing officers.

6. That he shall permit any member or officer of the Committee authorised in this behalf at all reasonable times and without notice to inspect the licensed premises.

7. That he shall pay an annual fee of Rs. 10 on the date of obtaining a license and shall renew it every year on 1st April.

8. That he shall keep a lactometer for testing the milk at all time.

9. That he shall hang the license at all times at a conspicuous place in his shop.

10. Any person who commits a breach of any of these terms shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 50 and when the breach is a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to Rs. 5 for every day after the first during which the breach continues and in addition the Committee may revoke the license granted under bye-laws for any breach of terms.

Secretary,
Municipal Committee, Nahan.

Schedule

The actual room or rooms in which the sale of milk is to be carried on should be described.

Bye-laws for the proper regulation of the sale of meat under Section 188 (197)(a) and 199(1) of the Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911, as applied to Himachal Pradesh

1. No meat shall be kept for sale except on premises for which a license is granted for the purpose by the Committee or any officer empowered by the Committee in this behalf.

2. License may be granted or refused at the discretion of the Committee or by the officer empowered to grant such licenses but, in the latter case an appeal will lie to the Committee in case of license being refused (and the

decision of the Committee granting or refusing license shall be final).

3. Every place licensed for the sale of meat shall be fitted with a slab of wood for cutting or chopping of meat.

4. Every such place and all implements, receptacles, vessels or other things used therein shall be at all times kept in a clean and wholesome condition and every such place shall at all times be provided with plentiful supply of water for cleaning the same. Any person suffering from infectious disease shall not sell the meat.

5. All meat for sale shall at all time be covered with a clean cloth or coarse muslin as a protection against flies.

6. A screen or check shall at all times be kept hung in front of meat shops and no meat, heads, carcasses, or fresh skins shall be exposed either in transit or in shops to the gaze of passers by.

7. The Municipality may determine the locality for the sale of meat.

8. A fee of Rs. 5 shall be levied for the issue of license in the form attached.

9. Licenses shall be renewed every year on 1st April, on payment of fee specified in bye-laws 8.

10. Medical Officer of Health, Secretary, Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and Sanitary Inspectors shall be empowered to check any time.

11. Any person who commits a breach of any of these bye-laws shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50 and when the breach is a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to Rs. 2 for every day after the first during which the breach continues, and in addition the Committee may revoke any license granted under these bye-laws for any breach of the said bye-laws.

Note.—For the purpose of these bye-laws "meat" means the flesh of sheep and goat and part intended for human or animal consumption.

Nahan Municipality

License for sale of meat published with the Himachal Pradesh Government Notification No. dated..... The premises of which a description is given in the attached schedule situated in..... (Name of bazar and ward) are hereby licensed for the sale of meat.

The license is granted to owner/occupier for one year from 1st April, 19... to the end of the 31st March, 19... on the following conditions:—

1. That he shall fit a slab of wood, slate, or cement for cutting of meat in the premises and shall have metal or wooden scale.

2. That he shall keep all implements, receptacles, vessels or other thing in a state of cleanliness. That he shall provide plentiful water for cleaning the said vessels, etc.

3. That he shall not employ or permit to be employed for the sale of meat any person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease or from loathsome sores.

4. That he shall hang at all times a screen or chick in front of meat shop and no meat, heads, carcasses or fresh skins shall be exposed in transit or in shop to the gaze of passers by.

5. Medical Officer of Health, Secretary, Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and Sanitary Inspectors shall be empowered to inspect the meat or shop at all reasonable times without giving any notice.

6. That he shall cause the walls of the licensed premises to be properly lime washed atleast twice a year.

7. That he shall not sell any flesh unless it bears the stamp of the Municipal Committee.

8. Any breach of these terms shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50 and when the breach is a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to Rs. 2 for every day after the first during which the breach continues and in addition the Committee may revoke or cancel the license.

Secretary,
Municipal Committee, Nahan.

Schedule

The actual room or rooms in which the sale of meat is to be carried on should be described.

Bye-laws regulating the sale of articles of food and drink under Sections 197 and 199(1) of the Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911, as applied to the Himachal Pradesh.

1. No person shall sell or keep in the shop articles of food and drink, i.e., flour, Ghee, Sweetmeat, vegetable, fruits and medicines etc.; which are rotten, injurious and unfit for human consumption.

2. No owner or person incharge of a shop shall employ or permit to be employed any person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease or loathsome sores.

3. Sweetmeat sellers shall keep all vessels, receptacles, utensils and other things used in the manufacture, sale or preparation for sale of sweetmeat etc.; neat, and shall protect the preparations from dust and flies and shall keep their clothes neat and clean.

4. Sweets for sale shall be kept in a glass case or gauzed Almirah or covered with clean chadar at all times.

5. The owner shall daily cause to be thoroughly washed and cleaned the floor, counter, table, bench, shelf etc.

6. Material and water for the preparation of sweets shall be clean.

7. The shop will be properly lime washed atleast twice a year and more often if so required by the Committee or Medical Officer of Health.

8. The owner shall hang a sign board in front of his shop at a conspicuous place with the words "All preparations in VANASPATHI GHEE" or "ALL PREPARATIONS IN PURE GHEE".

9. President, Municipal Committee, Secretary, Medical Officer of Health or any member of Sanitary Inspector shall be empowered to check at any time without giving any notice.

10. Any person committing a breach of any of these bye-laws shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and when the breach is a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to Rs. 5 for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

By order,

INDAR SEN,

Assistant Secretary (General)
to Government Himachal Pradesh.

Simla-4, the 11th September 1952

No. (3)L.62-33/51—The following bye-laws made by the Nahan M.C. in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 188 and 199 of the Punjab M. Act, 1911, as extended to Himachal Pradesh having been confirmed by the Lt. Governor, Himachal Pradesh as required under section 201, of the said Act, are published for general information and shall come into force within the said municipality on the 15th day of August, 1952.

Bye-laws for the regulation of Municipal Slaughter Houses, under Sections 188(c)(1) and 199(1) of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, as applied to Himachal Pradesh.

1. These bye-laws apply only to the slaughter houses owned and managed by the Municipal Committee.

2. Animals for slaughter shall be brought to the slaughter house, between the hours noted below or such hours as the Municipal Committee may from time to time direct and shall on arrival be presented for inspection and marking to the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Nahan.

Slaughter Hours.

Between 1st April to 30th September, from 5 A.M. to 9 A.M.

Between 1st October to 31st March, from 6-30 A.M. to 9 A.M.

3. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon may either approve of animals presented as fit for slaughter or may reject them as unfit.

4. Approved animals shall be atonce admitted to the waiting yard of the slaughter house premises, and shall be branded with the letter's, signifying passed for slaughter, those not so marked and rejected shall be removed atonce from the neighbourhood of the said premises.

5. All animals when approved shall be kept in the waiting yard until the owner or persons incharge receive permission to bring them into the slaughter yard. No animal shall be slaughtered until the prescribed fee has been paid.

6. (1) Receptacles shall be provided upon the slaughtering platform for the receipt of contents of stomach and bowels of the slaughter animals and when slaughtered animals are disembowelled, which shall be as soon as possible after slaughter the butchers shall cause such contents to be emptied into the receptacles as provided.

(2) Filled receptacles shall be removed and replaced by fresh empty one's as disembowelling proceeds, this being done by establishment provided for the purpose and no disembowelling shall occur without there being receptacles ready for the receipt of the contents of stomach and bowels.

7. No person shall rub or cause to be rubbed the inner sides of skins upon the ground within any portion of the slaughtering yard, or in the neighbourhood of the slaughter house premises.

8. No person shall knowingly bring into any part of the slaughter house premises any diseased or unsound cattle or other animals or any dying animals, and no person shall bring any carcase inside the slaughter house premises, provided that animals which may have met with an accident in no way effecting their fitness for human food, may, with the approval of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, be brought and slaughtered within the slaughter house premises.

9. No animal which is with young shall be permitted to be slaughtered.

10. All carcasses shall be inspected by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and no carcase shall be removed from the slaughter house premises until it has been passed as fit for human consumption and, if necessary, branded (or stamped) so as to define its quality. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon shall cause all carcasses or meat, which in his opinion may be unfit for human consumption, to be buried or destroyed.

11. No person shall remove any carcase or portion of a carcase from the slaughter house after the hours fixed for closing the slaughter house and any carcase or portion of a carcase remaining within the slaughter premises after such hours, shall be disposed of as the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon may direct. Skins, Heads, horn, and feet of animals must be removed before the hours appointed for closing the slaughter house.

12. No person shall remove or cause to be removed, any carcase or meat except in such a way that it is screened from public view.

13. No person shall blow or stuff any meat, within the slaughter house premises and the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon may cause to be buried or destroyed any meat found to be known or stuffed.

14. All carcasses or meat ordered to be destroyed in accordance with the provisions of bye-law 10 or bye-law 13, shall be so dealt with as to render it impossible to use such carcasses or meat for human food.

15. No person shall be permitted to create any disturbance in the slaughter house premises, and any person transgressing this bye-law may be removed summarily under the direction of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.

16. No person affected with leprosy, sores, or any other skin disease or any contagious or infectious disease shall enter the slaughter house premises.

17. (a) No person shall bring into the slaughter house premises any dog or other animal not intended for slaughter or for the slaughter of which the slaughter house is not meant.

(b) Any dog or other animal brought into the slaughter house premises in contravention of clause (a) of this bye-law may be summarily removed under the direction of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.

18. No person shall be permitted to sell meat within the slaughter house premises. Sanitary Inspector shall see that the meat is brought from the slaughter house in covered and clean baskets.

19. Every person using the slaughter house shall pay fees at the following rates for each animal slaughtered.

Sheep, goat, lambs and kids at annas eight per head.

Pig at Re. 1/- besides octroi tax.

20. Double the fee noted in bye-law 19, viz, Re. 1/- and Rs. 2/-, per head besides octroi tax shall be charged in case of animals presented for slaughter at times other than those fixed in bye-laws.

21. Water shall be provided in the slaughter house for cleaning the premises as well as bowels etc.

22. No person shall use his own house or any other premises except the slaughter house for slaughtering animals or selling meat, within the limits of Municipality.

23. Any person who commits a breach of these bye-laws shall be on conviction by a Magistrate be liable to a fine which may extend to Rs. 50.

Bye-laws under Section 188(d) of the Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911 as applied to Himachal Pradesh. Regulating the removal and deposit of offensive matter and scavenging.

(1) The disposal of the refuse from the houses, stables, cow sheds, markets and streets shall be made at the following places reserved for the purpose. No refuse and night soil will be removed from the dumping ground without previous permission.

Bara Pathar. Chambawala. Naulakha. Jail.

The dead bodies of the animals shall be disposed of by the contractor under the careful supervision of the jama-dar sweeper.

(2) All forms of dried refuse shall be carried daily by the customary sweeper in baskets to the above mentioned places.

(3) Any offensive matter, rubbish, night soil, or carcase should not be thrown or deposited on any public place, street or public drain by any occupier of any building or shop within the Municipal Area.

(4) No offensive matter or rubbish or night soil shall be carried in open baskets or receptacles nor kept in public place.

(5) The shop keepers should deposit the refuse of their shops in the dust bins.

(6) No shop keeper shall throw water in the bazar except in summer season when he can sprinkle clean water in front of his shop to keep the place cool and to subside dust-particulars.

(7) Any person who commits a breach of these bye-laws shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

Bye-laws relating standard weights and measures to be used within Nahan Municipality U/S 188(e) (III) and 199(1) of the Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911, as extended to Himachal Pradesh.

1. (a) The primary standard of weight shall be the standard tola which shall be equal to the weight of a Govt. Rupee as prescribed by section (5) (1) of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906.

(b) The primary standard of volume shall be the Standard quart as prescribed by section 1-5 of the weights and measures Act, 1878, 41 and 42, Victoria (Cap 49).

(c) The primary standard of length shall be the standard yard as prescribed by section 2 of the measures of Length Act, 1889.

2. (a) A weight of 5 standard tolas shall be called a standard chhatak. A weight of 16 standard chhatak shall be called a standard seer, and a weight of 40 standard seers shall be called a standard maund.

(b) A volume of $\frac{1}{4}$ part of a standard quart shall be called a standard pint and a volume of four standard quarts shall be called a standard gallon.

(c) One third part of the standard yard shall be called a standard foot, and one thirty sixth part of such a yard shall be called a standard inch.

3. No person shall use within the limits of Nahan Municipality for the purpose of barter sale, or exchange any weight or measure of volume or length purporting to be :—

(a) A tola, chhatank, seer or maund, or

(b) Pint, quart, or gallon or

(c) Inch, foot, or yard.

Or any multiples or sub divisions thereof unless it confers with the respective standard as prescribed in bye-laws 1 and 2.

4. One set of each of the following standard weights and measures of volume and length shall be kept at the office of the Nahan Municipal Committee.

Weight, 20 seers (two specimens) 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 seers and 8, 4, 2, 1 chhatanks and 3, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ tolas.

Volume, 1 gallon, 1 quart, 1 pint.

Length, 1 yard, 1 foot, 1 inch.

5. The Secretary of Nahan Municipality shall allow any person to inspect the standard weight and measures of volume and length mentioned in bye-laws No. 4 free of charge at all reasonable times and to compare these with any weight or measure which such person may have in his possession.

6. President, Municipal Committee, Municipal Commissioners, Secretary, Sanitary Inspectors and Octroi Superintendent shall be empowered to check and hold up the weights and measures under section 207 of the Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911, as applied to Himachal Pradesh.

7. Any person committing a breach of bye-laws 3 shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

Bye-laws regulating the appointment of agents U/S 188 (f) and 199(1) of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, as applied to Himachal Pradesh.

1. Every person who is the owner of building or land within the Nahan Municipality, and is not residing within or near the Municipality shall appoint his agent for all purposes of the Municipal Act, or bye-laws made thereunder.

2. Agents will be appointed by the owner of the buildings or land in writing duly attested by the Secretary, Municipal Committee. A register will be maintained in the Municipal Committee's office for the purpose of such agents.

3. Any person committing a breach of these bye-laws shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and when the breach is a continuing breach to a further fine which may extend to Rs. 2 for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Bye-laws U/S 188 (e) (q) and 199(1) of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, as applied to Himachal Pradesh for controlling and regulating the use and management of burial and burning grounds.

1. No person shall bury or cause to be buried or, being the owner or person incharge of the burial ground, shall permit to be buried the body of any person in any burial ground within Municipal limits, save in accordance with the following conditions.

(a) Each grave shall be of such a depth that every part of coffin or body shall be atleast four feet below the surface level, if confined in masonry, and six feet if not so confined.

(b) The grave shall be not less than 2 feet from the nearest existing grave.

(c) The body shall not be buried in any vault or masonry grave with a permanent floor which it is intended at any time within fourteen years to re-open unless the coffin or body be separately entombed in an air tight manner by properly cemented stone or brick work which shall never be disturbed.

(d) The body shall not be buried in the same grave with and at the same time as any other body unless the bodies be those of members of the same family.

2. No person shall re-open, or being the owner or person incharge of the burial ground, shall permit to be re-opened any masonry grave or masonry grave unprovided with a separate air tight apartment as described in bye-law 1(c) within fourteen years after the burial therein of the body of person above 12 years of age or within 8 years of the burial therein of the body of a child under 12 years of age unless for the purpose of burying the body of another member of the same family, in which case a layer of earth not less than one foot thick, shall be left undisturbed over the previously buried body. If on re-opening a grave any soil is found to be offensive, such soil shall be left undisturbed.

3. Except in cases of disinterment by order of a Magistrate under section 176(2) of the code of criminal procedure, no person shall exhume a dead body or except with the permission of the Municipal Committee, re-open a grave.

4. No person who burns or causes to be burnt the dead body of any person in any burning ground within Municipal limits and no owner or person incharge of any such burning ground shall permit the body or any part of it to remain un-consumed, nor shall be removed or cause to be removed or suffer to be removed from such burning ground the body or any part of it until it has been completely reduced to ashes.

5. No person shall remove the wood, coal, or other fuel, that has been employed in a pyre on a burning ground or being the owner or person incharge of such burning

ground shall permit such wood, coal or other fuel to be removed, but the owner or person incharge of such burning ground shall see that such wood, coal, or other fuel is reduced to ashes.

6. No person who conveys or causes to be conveyed and dead body to any burning or burial ground within Municipal limits and no owner or person incharge of such burning or burial ground shall permit any such body to remain unburned or unburied, as the case may be, for more than 6 hours after its arrival at such burning or burial ground.

7. No person shall remove or, being the owner or person incharge of a burning or burial ground, shall permit to be removed from such burning or burial ground the bier or other things on which the dead body of any person who has died of any infectious or contagious disease was brought to such burning or burial ground or any clothes or bedding or other things with which such dead body has been in contact, but the person responsible for the burning or burial of such dead body and the person incharge of such burning or burial ground shall cause such bier or other things on which such dead body was brought to such burning or burial ground to be burnt to ashes, together with such clothes bedding or other things with which such dead body has been in contact unless such clothes, bedding or other things shall have been buried with such dead body.

8. No person shall except with the written permission of the Municipal Committee, erect any masonry, tomb or samadh or plant any tree within the limit of any burial or burning ground.

9. Any person who commits any breach of these bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 50 and if the breach is a continuing breach with further fine which may amount to Rs. 5 for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Note.—These bye-laws shall not apply to any christian cemetery regulated under the orders of the Government of India.

Bye-laws under Sections 188(R) and 199(1) of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, as applied to Himachal Pradesh for impounding of stray cattle.

1. No animal shall be permitted to be tethered at the public places without previous sanction of the Secretary, Municipal Committee.

2. Cattle shall be tethered at such places as are approved by the Committee or at such places which the owners have erected with the sanction of the Committee for the purpose of stable or *Maweshi Khana*.

3. Stray cattle shall summarily be impounded.

4. No person shall allow his cattle to roam in the town.

5. No person shall leave his cattle to graze on the Municipal land and properties other than the forest specified for this purpose.

6. Any person committing a breach of any of these bye-laws shall on conviction be liable to fine not exceeding Rs. 20 and when a breach is a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to Rs. 2 for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Bye-laws for the registration of dogs under Sections 188(S) (II) and 199(1) of the Punjab Municipal Act, III, 1911, as applied to the Himachal Pradesh.

1. No person shall keep dog of more than 8 weeks of age within the Municipal limits for more than 14 days unless it is registered at the Municipal office.

2. (a) Any person who wishes to register a dog shall apply for such registration on the prescribed form of application which may be obtained free of charge at the office of the Municipal Committee.

(b) Every application for registration shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. two.

(c) A registration shall remain in force for one year only from 1st April, to the end of 31st March. Any person who wishes to renew any registration for further period of one year shall apply for registration in the manner provided in clauses (1) and (2) of these bye-laws.

(d) The Secretary of the Committee shall register or cause to be registered every dog in respect of which and application for registration is received together with the prescribed fee and shall issue to the applicant a metal badge in token of the dog having been registered.

(e) If any badge issued under clause four of these bye-laws is lost, the owner or keeper of the dog in respect of which the badge was issued may apply for another badge and the Secretary of the Committee shall issue another badge on receipt of Re. 1 in payment thereof.

3. Every owner or keeper of a registered dog shall cause such dog to wear a collar to which there shall be attached the metal badge issued under clause 4 or clause 5 of the bye-laws in token of the dog having been registered.

4. Any registered dog found in any public place not wearing a collar with such badge shall be detained at a place to be set apart for the purpose, and shall be liable to be destroyed or to be disposed of otherwise under the orders of the President on the expiry of the period of one week from the date of its capture, unless the owner or keeper of the dog in question before the expiry of such period shall have claimed it and shall have paid a fee of annas four for every day or part thereof not being less than eight hours during which it has been detained.

5. Any person who commits a breach of these bye-laws shall on conviction by a Magistrate be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 50 and when the breach is a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to Rs. 5 for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Bye-laws U/s 188(e) (vii) and 199 of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, as applied to Himachal Pradesh, relating to Ranitall Garden.

1. The Ranitall garden shall be open to public during the hours noted below and no one shall enter the garden at any other time.

Summer.—5 A.M. to 11 A.M., 2 P.M. to 8 P.M.

Winter.—7 A.M. to 11 A.M., 1 P.M. to 7 P.M.

2. No person shall be allowed to take a horse or ply a vehicle or cart in the garden.

3. Plucking flowers or damaging plants, trees, turf or any form of garden material is prohibited.

4. Paper or other form of refuse must not be left in the garden.

5. Games calculated to damage plants etc. are not allowed in the garden.

6. Entrance to or exit from the garden otherwise than by the gates is prohibited.

7. Shooting within the limits of the garden and fishing in the Ranitall tank is strictly prohibited.

8. Any one desiring to use any portion of the garden for any other purpose shall have to obtain the previous permission in writing of the President or in his absence of the Secretary.

9. Any person who commits a breach of these bye-laws shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable to a fine which may extend to Rs. 50.

By order,

INDAR SEN,

*Assistant Secretary (General),
to Government Himachal Pradesh.*

Simla-4, the 11th September 1952

No. (2) L.62-33/51.—The following bye-Laws made by the Nahan M.C. in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 188(c) and 199(1) of the Punjab M. Act, 1911, as extended to Himachal Pradesh having been confirmed by the Lt. Governor, Himachal Pradesh as required under section 201 of the said Act are published for general information and will come into force within the said Municipality in the Sirmur district on the 15th day of August, 1952.

Bye-Laws under Sections 188(c) and 199(1) of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, as applied to Himachal Pradesh for the Registration of Births & Deaths.

(1) The Municipal Committee shall establish one or more registration offices for the registration of births and deaths within the limits of the Municipality, and may by public notice prescribe the office at which the reports of births and deaths occurring in specified portion of the Municipality are to be made in accordance with these bye-laws, and the officer incharge of any such registration office shall be termed Municipal Registrar. The Sanitary Inspector will work as Municipal Registrar.

(2) Every report of birth required to be made under these bye-laws shall contain; Particulars given in the proforma attached which shall be entered in the register to be kept for the purpose by the Municipal Registrar.

Provided that

(i) In the case of an illegitimate child the Municipal Registrar shall not enter in the register the name of

any person as father of the child save at the joint request of the mother and of the person acknowledging himself to be the father, and if any entry of the father's name has been made in accordance with such a joint request, the entry shall be countersigned by the person acknowledging himself to be the father, and if no such joint request is made, the name, residence, and caste of the mother will be entered in place of the name, residence and caste of the father, in all such cases a note shall be made in the register to the effect that the child is illegitimate.

(11) If the name of the child is not known when the report is made the person reporting the birth or, if he is dead, the father of the child, or, if the father is dead or the child is illegitimate, the mother of the child or if both the father and mother of the child are dead, the person in whose keeping the child is, shall within three months of the birth, report the name of the child to the Municipal Registrar.

(3) Every report of the occurrence of a death required to be made under these bye-laws shall contain the Particulars given in the proforma attached, which shall be entered in a register to be kept for the purpose by the Municipal Registrar.

(4) Any person reporting a birth or death may attest by his signatures or mark the entry relating to such birth or death made in the register by the Municipal Registrar.

(5) Every report of a birth or death required by these bye-laws may be made verbally or in writing.

(6) The officer incharge of a jail, lockup, work house, lunatic asylum, Govt. or Municipal Hospital, college or school or any other Govt. or Municipal institution shall report to the Municipal Registrar the occurrence of any birth or death within the institution of which he is incharge not later than four days from the date of such occurrence.

(7) Every person incharge of a private hospital, school, serai, dharamsala, hotel, lodging house, or other such institution shall report to the Municipal Registrar the occurrence of any birth or death within the institution of which he is incharge not later than four days from the date of such occurrence.

(8) In the case of birth or death not governed by bye-laws No. 6, a report of its occurrence shall be made within four days to the Municipal Registrar, by the head of the household in which such birth or death has occurred or by any adult member or servant of such house-hold.

(9) In the case of a birth of which, for any reason a report can not be furnished by the head of a household or adult member or servant of a household, the midwife or dai attending at such birth shall within four days report the occurrence of such birth to the Municipal Registrar.

10. Every Medical Practitioner who has been in attendance during the last illness of any person dying within the Municipal limits shall report the death of such person within four days of the date of death to

the Municipal Registrar, provided that if such person has died of any disease which is defined as infectious disease or has been notified as an infectious disease by the local Government under section 3(7) of the Punjab Municipal Act 111 of 1911, as applied to Himachal Pradesh, such Medical Practitioner shall report immediately such death.

11. Every customary or other sweeper serving in a house shall report the occurrence of every birth or death which occurs within the premises in which he works within four days of occurrence to the Municipal Registrar, provided that no report need be made by any sweeper working in any Govt. or Municipal institution in respect of births and deaths occurring in such institution.

12. Every person finding a living new born child exposed, and every person in whose charge such a child may be placed shall within eight days, of the finding of such child report the fact to the Municipal Registrar and shall at the same time to the best of his ability furnish the particulars specified in bye-law No. 2.

13. If a dead body is found exposed, the officer incharge of the police station within whose jurisdiction such body is found shall within eight days of the finding of such body report the fact to the Municipal Registrar, and shall at the same time to the best of his ability furnish the particulars specified in Bye-Law No. 3, together if possible, with a certificate of the Civil Surgeon as to the cause of death.

14. Every person reporting a death or birth under these Bye-Laws shall be given free of charge, a copy of entry made by the Municipal Registrar in respect of such birth or death.

15. Any person may inspect a register of births and deaths on payment of fee of Re. 1 and shall be entitled to receive a certified copy of any entry in a birth or death register on payment of a fee of Re. -/8/- provided that an additional fee of Re. -/4/- per year may be charged in cases in which insufficient or incorrect information is supplied by an applicant for such copy necessitating a laborious search in the registers. A deposit sufficient to cover charges likely to be incurred under this provision may be demanded before search is made. Any balance should be refunded and if the entry in question cannot be found Re. 1 shall be charged for the cost of search and balance refunded. In case of urgent demand double fee shall be charged except in case of inspection of register.

16. No person shall wilfully destroy or injure or cause to be destroyed or injured any register of births and deaths or shall wilfully insert or cause to be inserted in any such register or certified copy thereof any false entry with regards to birth or death, and no Municipal Registrar shall without reasonable cause, refuse or omit to enter in a register of births and deaths any birth or death which has been duly reported to him.

17. Any person who commits a breach of Bye-Laws 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, or 16 shall on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 50.

Statement of Births in the Nahan Municipality, District Sirmur, Himachal Pradesh.

The date of the birth	The sex of the child	Whether born alive or born dead	The name of the father & of the grandfather	The residence of the father	The occupation, caste, & religion of the father	The name of the person making the report & the date of his report	The name of the child	The name of the dai or midwife, if any, who attended the mother at the time of birth
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Statement of Deaths in the Nahan Municipality, District Sirmur, Himachal Pradesh.

The date of the death	The name of the deceased	The name of the father, or if the deceased was a married woman of the husband of the deceased	The sex of the deceased	Age of the deceased	Occupation, caste & religion of the deceased	The residence of the deceased	Cause of the death	Name of the person making report & the date of his report
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Exact cause of the death should be mentioned out of the following diseases :—

Cholera, Small Pox, Plague, Fevers, Dysentery & Diarrhoea, respiratory diseases, injuries including suicides and other causes.

By order,
INDAR SEN,
Assistant Secretary (General)
to Govt. Himachal Pradesh.

Simla-4, the 11th September 1952

No. (4) L.62.33/51.—The following bye-laws made by the Nahan M.C. in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 121, 188 and 199 of the Punjab M. Act, 1911, as extended to H.P. having been confirmed by the Lt. Governor, Himachal Pradesh as required under section 201 of the said Act, are published for general information and shall come into force within the said municipality on the 15th day of August, 1952.

Bye-laws U/S and 188(e) (i) 188(a) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 111 of 1911, as extended to Himachal Pradesh for the Regulation of Offensive and Dangerous Trade.

1. Licenses under sub-section, (1) of section 121 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, shall be issued by the Secretary, Municipal Committee, Nahan, in form "A" appended to these bye-laws on the application of the owner or the occupier of the premises.

2. All inflammable articles like the Gun Powder, gun caps, etc.; shall be kept in corked bottles or tins with lids and shall not be kept open except when manufacturing or drying.

3. All licenses shall remain in force for a period of one year. All applications for renewal of licenses shall be made before 31st March every year.

4. Every license issued under bye-law 1, shall be subject to the following conditions :—

- (a) That the licensee shall permit any member or officer of the Committee authorised in this behalf to inspect the licensed premises at all reasonable times and without notice.
- (b) That the licensee shall always keep the license issued by the Secretary, at the license premises, and shall on demand produce it for the inspection of any member or officer of the Committee, authorised under clause (a) of these bye-laws.
- (c) That the licensee shall make adequate arrangement to the satisfaction of the Committee for the extinction of any outbreak of fire.
- (d) That licensee shall at all times keep the licensed premises in a clean and sanitary condition and shall provide them with adequate ventilation, suitable drains, latrines, urinals and other sanitary conveniences for the use of workmen employed therein.
- (e) That the licensee shall not permit any work to be carried on at the licensed premises which gives rise to offensive or un-wholesome noises between 8 o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning unless he has been specially authorised in this behalf.
- (f) That in premises where oil engines are used, Kerosene Oil, Petroleum and other inflammable materials shall be kept in a separate room which shall not be contiguous to the engine room.
- (g) That the licensee shall adopt the best practicable means to the satisfaction of the Committee or rendering innocuous all gases, effluvia or vapours such gases, effluvia emitted by the engine during the process of working, and shall in every case cause or vapours to be discharged into the extra air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of the proper diffusion of these gases without producing any unwholesome or injurious effects to the neighbourhood or shall cause such gases to pass from the exhaust pipe (or other outlet of such gases) through fire or into a condensing apparatus and then through fire in such a manner as to consume effectually such gases so as to deprive the same of all noxious or injurious properties.
- (h) That the licensee shall not keep any inflammable material where petroleum or Kerosene oil is stored
- (i) That the licensee shall not permit any one to smoke in the premises where petrol or Kerosene oil is stored.
- (j) That the licensee shall store petroleum in petrol tins, or barrels, and if any tin or barrel, is open the same shall be closed with such care as not to cause any vapours.
- (k) That the licensee shall keep adequate supply of sand or earth with the necessary implements for its convenient application or shall employ other effective means for extinguishing petroleum fire.

5. Annual license fee shall be charged as follows :—

- (a) Any manufactory, engine house, store house, place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smell gases, noises or smoke arise.
 - (i) With one or more engines of not more than ten total horse power—Rs. 10/- P.A.
 - (ii) With one or more engines of not more than ten total horse power—Rs. 20/- P.A.
- (b) Store house for non gangerious petroleum.
 - (i) For quantity of ten gallons—Nil.
 - (ii) For quantity of 11 to 50 gallons—Rs. 5/- P.A.
 - (iii) For quantity of 51 to 100 gallons—Rs. 10/- P.A.
 - (iv) For quantities of more than one hundred but less than two hundred gallons—Rs. 15/- P.A.
 - (v) For quantity of more than 200 gallons, but less than 300 gallons—Rs. 20/- P.A.
 - (vi) For quantity of more than 300 gallons, but less than 400 gallons—Rs. 25/- P.A.
 - (vii) For quantities of more than 400 gallons, but less than 500 gallons—Rs. 30/- P.A.
 - (viii) For quantities of more than 500 gallons but less than 600 gallons—Rs. 35/- P.A.
 - (ix) For quantities of more than 600 gallons but less than 700 gallons—Rs. 40/- P.A.
 - (x) For quantities of more than 700 gallons but less than 800 gallons—Rs. 45/- P.A.
 - (xi) For quantities of more than 800 gallons but less than 900 gallons—Rs. 50/- P.A.
 - (xii) For quantities of more than 900 gallons but less than 1,500 gallons—Rs. 85/- P.A.
 - (xiii) For quantities above 1,500 gallons—Rs. 150/- P.A.
- (c) Fee for storage of Kerosin oil per annum.
 - (i) For quantities of 20 gallons—Nil.
 - (ii) For quantities upto 30 gallons—Rs. 3/- P.A.
 - (iii) For quantities of more than 30 gallons, but less than 50 gallons—Rs. 5/- P.A.
 - (iv) For quantities of more than 50 gallons, but less than 100 gallons—Rs. 10/- P.A.
 - (v) For quantities of more than 100 gallons, but less than 200 gallons—Rs. 15/- P.A.
 - (vi) For quantities of more than 200 gallons, but less than 300 gallons—Rs. 20/- P.A.
 - (vii) For quantities of more than 300 gallons, but less than 400 gallons—Rs. 25/- P.A.
 - (viii) For quantities of more than 400 gallons, but less than 500 gallons—Rs. 30/- P.A.
 - (ix) For quantities of more than 500 gallons, but less than 700 gallons—Rs. 40/- P.A.
 - (x) For quantities of more than 700 gallons, but less than 1,000 gallons—Rs. 60/- P.A.
 - (xi) For quantities of more than 1,000 gallons, but less than 1,500 gallons—Rs. 80/- P.A.
 - (xii) For quantities above 1,500 gallons—Rs. 150/- P.A.

6. Any breach of the provisions of the above bye-laws shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding Rs. 100/- and when the breach is a continuing breach to a further fine which may extend to Rs. 5/- for every day after the first during which the breach continues and or the license may be suspended or revoked by an order of the Committee.

FORM "A"

A. License to carry on an offensive and dangerous trade in the Nahan Municipality as specified in Section 121, of the PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, 111 of 1911, as applied to the HIMACHAL PRADESH.

N.B.—This license is subject to the conditions specified in bye-laws 4 of the bye-laws published with HIMACHAL PRADESH GOVERNMENT notification No. dated.....

S. No. of License	Name, Parentage, caste and residence of the Licensee	Description of the premises licensed	Specification of the trade mentioned in section 121 (1) of the Punjab Municipal Act of 1911, for which the license is issued	Endorsement of annual license
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By order,
INDAR SEN,
Assistant Secretary (General)
to Govt. Himachal Pradesh.

Simla-4, the 11th September 1952

No. (7) L. 62-33/51.—The following bye-laws made by the Nahan M.C. in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 198 and 199 of the Punjab M. Act, as extended to H.P. having been confirmed by the Lt. Governor Himachal Pradesh, as required under section 201 of the said Act, are published for general information and shall come into force within the said Municipality on the 15th day of August, 1952.

Bye-laws U/S (198 and 199 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as applied to Himachal Pradesh, regarding the cutting of trees and regulating Soil.

1. No person shall, without (the sanction in writing of the Municipal Committee of Nahan, cut or destroy or cause) or suffer to be cut or destroyed any tree or shrub, standing on any Municipal Land.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to any of the following operations :—

(a) *Bona fide* pruning, trimming or otherwise cutting shrub or fruit trees for purely horticultural purposes.

(b) Other petty acts on private estates, such as the cutting of twigs and digging of ferns from which no material harm of any kind to person or property is likely to occur.

2. No person without the sanction in writing of the Secretary, Municipal Committee shall make any excavation, remove any soil or cause or suffer any excavation to be made, any soil to be removed or any stone to be quarried within Municipal Limits.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to such digging or making such other petty excavation or such removal of soil as occurs in the ordinary process of levelling or gardening in lands already cultivated.

3. Pruning of fruit trees and trimming of plants, etc., within the premises of compound or garden of private persons is not offence under these bye-laws.

4. On receipt of application from persons for burning the bricks or setting up a brick kiln the Committee shall after satisfying itself about the suitability of the place reject, or permit it on recovery of royalty; the permission shall be given in writing.

5. On receipt of application from any person for quarrying the stone, the Secretary shall after satisfying himself about the suitability of the place reject or permit it on the recovery of royalty; the permission shall be given in writing.

6. Stones which are not removed from the quarry within the period allowed shall be forfeited and shall be considered as Municipal Committee property.

7. The following fees shall be charged for quarrying the stones and burning the bricks.

(i) *Quarry of stones per head—*

For one month or fraction of a month.....	Rs. 12.
For two months.....	Rs. 20.
For three months.....	Rs. 30.
For four months.....	Rs. 40.
For five months.....	Rs. 50.
Above six months but less than one year.....	Rs. 90.

(ii) For burning bricks :—

Bricks Rs. 1/8/- per thousand.

8. Any person who commits a breach of any of these bye-laws shall on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 50/- and when a breach is continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to Rs. 2/- for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

By order,

INDAR SEN,

Assistant Secretary (General)
to Govt. Himachal Pradesh.

Simla-4, the 11th September 1952

No. (8) L. 62-33/51.—The following bye-laws made by the M.C. Nahan in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 188 and 199 of the Punjab M. Act, 1911, as extended to H.P. having been confirmed by the Lt. Governor Himachal Pradesh, as required under section 201 of the said Act, are published for general information and shall come into force within the said Municipality on the 15th day of August, 1952.

Bye Laws U/S 188(e)(vii) and 199 of the Punjab Municipal Act 1911, as extended to the Himachal Pradesh for the Maintenance of Chowgan.

1. The Chowgan will be used as a play ground for the school boys and teams. It will also be used for the display of feats during any festivals and other important occasions.

2. No person or society shall use Chowgan for any meeting without the permission of the President.

3. No one shall play vehicles or ride or train a horse in the Chowgan.

4. No stall shall be constructed around the Chowgan.

5. The Chowgan shall not be used as a throughfare and crossing through the Chowgan is prohibited.

6. Stray cattle found in the Chowgan will be impounded.

7. Any one who commits a breach of these bye-laws or abets the commission of such breach shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable to a fine which may extend to Rs. 50.

Bye Laws U/S 188(p) and 199 of the Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911, as extended to Himachal Pradesh to Regulate or Prohibit Traffic.

1. No vehicle shall be allowed to stop at a thoroughfare for a longer period than necessary.

2. No vehicle shall ply from the Lytton Memorial to the Chowk without the permission of the Municipal Committee.

3. No vehicle except that with the marriage or mourning party or with a religious procession shall ply on bazar roads which are paved with stones, without the permission of the President or in his absence, Secretary of the Municipal Committee.

4. Any one who commits a breach of these bye-laws or abets the commission of such breach shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable to a fine which may extend to Rs. 50.

Bye Laws U/S 188(e) (vi) of the Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911, as extended to Himachal Pradesh regarding Springs and Tanks.

1. No one shall bathe or wash clothes or clean utensils or vehicles or bathe animals in a Baoli or spring, or shall take out water with a dirty or black bottomed utensil. No water taken out for bathing or washing of clothes or cleaning of utensil or vehicles or bathing of animals shall be allowed to flow back into Baoli or fountain or tank.

2. The pacca tank, Kacha Tank and Kalistan tank are open for the bathing of persons. The Kalistan Tank and Kacha Tank are also open for the watering and bathing of animals.

3. Fishing is not allowed in any tank or Baoli or spring.

4. The Municipal Committee may prohibit the use of water of any Baoli or spring etc., for any period, and fix time for taking out water from Baoli or spring or Tank.

5. Any one contravening these Bye-Laws shall be punished with fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

By order,

INDAR SEN,

Assistant Secretary (General)
to the Govt., Himachal Pradesh.

Simla-4, the 12th September 1952

No. (5) L. 58-99/49-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 244 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, and section 3(1) and (2) of the Punjab Small Towns Act, II of 1922 as applied to Himachal Pradesh, the Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh proposes :—

(1) to cancel Himachal Pradesh Government notification No. (1)L.58-99/49 dated the 7th September, 1949 in respect of the constitution of the Rampur Notified Area in the Mahasu district, and

(2) to declare the Local Area at Rampur as at present included into the notified area to be small town under the Punjab Small Towns Act, 1922 as applied to Himachal Pradesh.

Any inhabitant of the said Local Area who desires to object to the proposal should submit his objections in writing to the Assistant Secretary (General) to the

Government of Himachal Pradesh through the Deputy Commissioner within three months from date of its publication.

By order,
PREM RAJ,
Assistant Secretary (General),
to Government, Himachal Pradesh.

Simla-4, the 12th September 1952

No. HGT.96-93/50.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 43 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Lt. Governor, Himachal Pradesh, is pleased to fix the following minimum rates of freight for the Public Carriers in Himachal Pradesh :—

Public Carriers.

Freight rate per maund per mile.

	Minimum Rate	
	Rs. p.	
(1) (a) For all metalled roads in Plains.	0 0 2	Non-bulky goods.
	0 0 3	Bulky goods.
	0 0 3	Personal luggage.
Whole truck per mile	1 0 0	
(b) For all unmetalled roads in the plains	0 0 3	Non-bulky goods.
	0 0 4	Bulky goods.
	0 0 4	Personal luggage.
Whole truck per mile	1 2 0	
(2) (a) For all metalled roads in the hills.	0 0 3	Non-bulky goods.
	0 0 5	Bulky goods.
	0 0 5	Personal luggage.
Whole truck per mile	1 2 0	
(b) For all unmetalled roads in the hills.	0 0 4	Non-bulky goods.
	0 0 6	Bulky goods.
	0 0 6	Personal luggage.
Whole truck per mile	1 4 0	

By order,
RAM LAL,
Secretary Transport
to Government, Himachal Pradesh.

Simla-4, the 12th September 1952

No. (8)L.100-15/48-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 244 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 as extended to Himachal Pradesh and section 4 of the said Act, the Lieutenant Governor proposes (1) to cancel Himachal Pradesh Government Notification No. (1)E-100-15/48, dated the 19th August 1949 as amended from time to time in respect of the constitution of the Solan Notified Area in the Mahasu District, and (2) to declare the local area at Solan as at present included into the Notified Area the boundaries of which are defined in the notification No. (1)E-100-15/48, dated the 19th August, 1949 as amended by notification No. L.100-15/48-II dated the 21st September, 1951 and L.100-15/48-II dated the 21st December, 1951 to be a second class municipal committee under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as extended to Himachal Pradesh.

Any inhabitant of the said Local area who desires to object to the proposal should submit his objection in writing to the Assistant Secretary General to the Government of Himachal Pradesh through the Deputy Commissioner within two months from the date of publication of this notification.

By order,
PREM RAJ,
Assistant Secretary (General)
Himachal Pradesh Government.

Simla-4, the 17th September 1952

No. A.3-25/52.—Shri Gian Chand Bali, is appointed as Excise & Taxation Officer, Himachal Pradesh, Simla with effect from the afternoon of the 29th August, 1952.

M. S. HIMMATSINHI,
Lieutenant Governor,
Himachal Pradesh.

Industries Department

Simla-4, the 17th September 1952

No. I&S-53-70/52.—An agreement having been reached between the representatives of the workers and the management of the Dyer Meakin Breweries Ltd., in respect of the dispute pertaining to the Distillery Kasauli after mutual discussion, the Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh is pleased to cancel the notification No. I&S-53-70/52, dated the 22nd July, 1952 constituting the Board of Conciliation.

K. L. MEHTA,
Chief Secretary
to Government Himachal Pradesh

Simla-4, the 17th September 1952

No. LA.109-3/52.—The Lieutenant Governor, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 9 of the Government of Part 'C' States Act 1951 (XLIX of 1951) is pleased to summon the Second Session of Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly on Friday the 3rd October, 1952 11 A.M. in Rashtrapati Niwas, Simla-4.

By order,
CHET RAM,
Secretary Legislative Assembly,
Himachal Pradesh

Medical Department

Simla-4, the 17th September 1952

No. M.65-212/52.—The Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh is pleased to sanction the following leave Dr. (Mrs.) Kamla Pandiya, Lady, C.A.S. Class (Gazetted), Civil Hospital Sundernagar (Suket), in continuation of 73 days maternity leave sanctioned vide Notification of even number dated the 19th August, 1952 :—

- (i) 2 days earned leave for 20th August, 1952 and 21 August, 1952.
- (ii) 29 days extra ordinary leave from 22nd August, 1952 to 19th September, 1952.

By order,
PREM RAJ MAHAJAN,
Assistant Secretary (General),
to Government Himachal Pradesh

Simla-4, the 18th September 1952

No. L-58-3/49-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 242 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 as applied to Himachal Pradesh the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to appoint the following persons to be members of the Notified Area Committee of Theog, in Mahasu district.

1. Shri Harnam Dass.
2. Shri Budhi Ram.
3. Shri Radha Kishan.

By order,
PREM RAJ MAHAJAN,
Assistant Secretary (General)
to Government Himachal Pradesh

Simla-4, the 18th September 1952

No. R-18-305/49.—Financial Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh has been pleased to sanction 30 days earned leave to Shri Durga Dass, Tehsildar Theog, Mahasu District with effect from 23rd July, 1952 (afternoon) to 22nd August 1952 (afternoon).

By order,
MAHABIR SINGH,
Assistant Secretary (Home & Revenue)
to Government Himachal Pradesh

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BILASPUR,
(SIMLA HILLS)**

NOTIFICATION

Bilaspur, the 15th September 1952

No. Rev(f)65-II/122/52.—In exercise of the powers under para. 3 of the G.F.R. Vol. I, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare the Principal, Government Inter College, Bilaspur as Drawing and Disbursing Officer for the purpose of Financial Rules, of the Government.

By order,

BISHAN DAS,

Secretary

to the Chief Commissioner.

Bilaspur, the 16th September 1952

No. Med(CD)1/123/52.—In exercise of the powers under Section 12 of the Drugs Control Act, 1950 (XXVI of 1950) the Chief Commissioner Bilaspur hereby directs that in the State of Bilaspur no importer or manufacturer of Isonicotinic Acid Hydrozine derivative of Isonicotinic shall sell to any person other than :—

- (i) a registered medical practitioner
- (ii) any person on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner; or
- (iii) any person possessing a licence for sale of drugs under the Drugs Act, 1940.

Provided that any such licensee shall not sell the drug to any persons other than those mentioned in entries (i) and (ii) above.

By order,

BISHAN DAS,

Secretary,

to the Chief Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT OF AJMER

Medical, Education & LSG Department

NOTIFICATIONS

Ajmer, the 13th September 1952

No. 9/88/52-LSG.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (3) of Section 246 of the Ajmer-Merwara Municipalities Regulation 1925 (VI of 1925) the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer, hereby confirms and publishes the following by-law framed by the Beawar Municipal Committee under section 102(2) of the said Regulation, prescribing rates for supply of water in modification of those fixed in the bye-law published in the Chief Commissioner's notification No. G-Munl-113 dated the 8th August 1947 and subsequently modified by him vide his notification No. 9/9/48-LSG, dated the 5th April 1949 :—

Bye-Law

"The minimum charges for 1" connection shall be Rs. 3/6/- per month with effect from the 1st October 1952".

By order,

N. SWAMINATHAN,

Secretary.

Law and Judicial Department

The 16th September 1952

No. 11/35/52-Judl.—In pursuance of Section 57 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (V of 1920), read with the Government of India late Home Department Notification No. F.126/37-Public dated the 1st April, 1937, Shri Kameshwar Pershad, B.Sc., LL.B., is appointed to officiate as official Receiver, State of Ajmer, with effect from the date of taking charge.

N. SWAMINATHAN,

Secretary.

Development and Labour Department

Ajmer, the 17th September 1952

No. 31/20/52-D&L.—Shri Mohammad Hamid Khan, Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Ajmer was granted

leave on average pay for twelve days with effect from 24th July, 1952 (forenoon).

He resumed charges of his duties on the forenoon of the 5th August 1952.

By order,

P. C. MUKHERJEE,

*Secretary to the Govt. of Ajmer,
Development & Labour Department.*

DELHI STATE SECRETARIAT, DELHI

NOTIFICATIONS

Delhi, the 13th September 1952

No. F.20(146)/52-MT&CE.—Dr. D. R. Mendaratta resumed charge of the office of Deputy Medical Superintendent, Irwin Hospital, New Delhi with effect from the forenoon of the 21st August, 1952 after the expiry of his leave.

By order,

SHAM SUNDAR LAL,

*Assistant Secretary to the Delhi State Government,
(Local Self Government Department) Delhi.*

Delhi, the 15th September 1952

No. F.1(81)/52-GA&R.—Shri Ram Swarup Mishra (retired) assumed charge of the office of Tehsildar to the Land Reforms Commissioner, Delhi with effect from the forenoon of the 1st August, 1952.

2. The Chief Commissioner's Notification No. F.1(81)/52-GA&R dated the 25th August 1952 is hereby cancelled.

By order,

M. L. MOHINDRA,

Assistant Secretary (Home) to the Delhi State Government, Delhi.

Delhi, the 15th September 1952

No. F.14(105)/52-E&I.—Whereas the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is satisfied that public interest requires that the air transport services, having their registered headquarters offices in the State of Delhi, should be declared as public utility services,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (VI) of Clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), read with the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Notification No. LR-1(9), dated the 28th June, 1947, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased hereby to declare the air transport services engaged in the carriage of passengers or goods, and having their registered headquarters offices in the State of Delhi, to be public utility services for the purpose of the said Act for a period of six months with effect from the date of this notification.

By order,

GOVIND H. SETH,

Secretary (Education) to Delhi State Government, Delhi.

Delhi, the 15th September 1952

No. F.18(1)/52-E&I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (3) of Section 2 of the Orissa Weights and Measures Act, 1943, as extended to the State of Delhi, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the 15th October, 1952, as the date on which Part II of the said Act shall come into force within the areas mentioned in the sub-joined schedule.

Schedule

- (i) Areas within the jurisdiction of Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi.
- (ii) Areas within the jurisdiction of New Delhi Municipal Committee, New Delhi.
- (iii) Areas within the jurisdiction of Notified Area Committee, Civil Lines, Delhi.
- (iv) Areas within the jurisdiction of Notified Area Committee, Fort, Delhi.

By order,

GOVIND H. SETH,

Secretary (Education) to the Delhi State Government, Delhi.

Delhi, the

1952

No. F.18(1)/52-Dev/E.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 35 of the Orissa Weights and Measures Act, 1943, as extended to the State of Delhi, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to make the following Rules, the same having been previously published with his Notification No. F.18(1)/52-Dev dated 1st April, 1952.

By order,

GOVIND H. SETH,
Secretary (Education),

to the Delhi State Government, Delhi.

SCHEDULE

THE DELHI WEIGHTS AND MEASURES RULES, 1952

RULES

Short Title

1. These rules may be cited as the Delhi Weights and Measures Rules, 1952.

2. In these rules unless there is any thing repugnant in the subject or context—

- (a) "The Act" means the Orissa Weights and Measures Act, 1943, as extended to the State of Delhi.
- (b) "Director of Industries and Labour" means the officer appointed for the time being by Government to be the Director of Industries and Labour, Delhi.
- (c) "Inspector" means an Inspector appointed by Government under Section 15 and includes an Assistant Inspector, as also any person appointed under Section 16 to exercise any functions of an Inspector.
- (d) "Secondary standard weights" means weights which are secondary standards.
- (e) "Secondary standard measures" means measures which are secondary standards.
- (f) "Section" means a section of the Act.
- (g) "Table" means a table appended to the rules.
- (h) "Verification" with its grammatical variations includes "reverification with its grammatical variations".
- (i) "Working standard weights" means weights which are working standards.
- (j) "Working standard measures" means measures which are working standards.
- (k) Words and expressions defined in the Act shall be deemed to have the same meaning as in the Act.

The composition, weight, length, form and specifications of secondary and working standards, the agency by whom such standards shall be made, the person by whom and the manner in which such standards shall be stamped and the place at which such standards shall be kept.

Section 35(2)(c).

3. All secondary standards, except the yard measure, shall be cylindrical in shape.

4. All secondary standards, except the yard measure, shall be cast of Admiralty Bronze—88 per cent. copper, 10 per cent. tin and 2 per cent. zinc. Loop handles shall be provided for the $\frac{1}{4}$ maund, $\frac{1}{2}$ maund and for 14 lbs., 28 lbs., and 56 lbs. weights. Other weights shall have knob handles.

5. The yard measures shall be in the shape of a round tubular brass bar made with Micrometer Head for the purpose of accurate checking.

6. The larger secondary standard weights shall be fitted with screw adjustment plugs containing two holes to take a suitable spanner, and the smaller secondary standard weights shall have screw plugs to take an ordinary screw driver. For the purpose of this rule, the Director of Industries and Labour shall determine which secondary standard weights shall be classified as larger or smaller.

7. All working standard weights shall be in a truncated cone form. The larger working standard weights shall be fitted with screw adjustment plugs containing two holes to take a suitable spanner and the smaller working standard weights to take a screw driver so that as the weight becomes light in use, adjustment can be made. Such working standard weights shall be cast of Admiralty Bronze—88 per cent. copper, 10 per cent. tin and 2 per cent. zinc. Loop handles shall be provided for the $\frac{1}{4}$ maund, $\frac{1}{2}$ maund and for 14 lbs., 28 lbs. and 56 lbs. weights. Other weights shall have knob handles. For the purposes of this rule, the Director of Industries and Labour shall determine which working standard weights shall be classified as larger or smaller.

8. All the working standard measures shall be of stout sheet copper suitably re-inforced and their shape be cylindrical for dry measures and cylindrical or conical for liquid measures. The yard measure shall be in the shape of a solid round brass bar.

9. (i) The secondary standard weights and measures shall be made by the Mint Master and shall be stamped with the stamp of the mint.

(ii) Working standards shall be made only by a person who is authorised by the Director of Industries and Labour to make such standards.

(iii) No working standard shall be issued without being checked and stamped with a stamp in the office of the Inspector.

10. The reference standards shall be kept in the Standards Laboratory in charge of the Director of Industries and Labour.

11. One set of secondary standards shall be kept by the Inspector in the Standards Laboratory.

12. One set of working standards shall be kept in the personal custody of each Inspector of Weights and Measures who will be responsible for maintaining it in good clean working condition and shall keep the set in safe custody so that its accuracy cannot be tampered with.

13. Inspectors will verify the weights and measures in use by the public against working standards only.

The procedure for the verification or re-verification and marking of secondary and working standards and the person by whom and the place where they shall be verified or re-verified.

Section 35 (2) (d).

14. All secondary standards shall be returned for verification to the Director of Industries and Labour at least once in every five year. The secondary standards so received shall be verified by the Director of Industries and Labour, and if found correct, they shall be stamped with the date of verification. If the secondary standards on verification are found to be incorrect they shall be adjusted and re-verified, and if found correct shall be stamped accordingly.

15. All working standards shall be verified and marked against secondary standards by the Inspector at least once in every six months, and if found correct they shall be stamped with the date of verification.

The kind and number of weighing and measuring instruments to be kept.

Section 35 (2) (e).

16. Every person authorised or required to keep working standards shall keep a set of weighing instruments specified below :—

- (a) One balance capable of weighing up to 1 cwt.
- (b) One balance capable of weighing up to 300 tolas.
- (c) One balance capable of weighing up to 5 tolas.
- (d) One pair of portable scales for weighing 1 cwt. downwards complete with case.

17. The make and type of weighing instruments specified in rule 16 shall be subject to the approval of the Director of Industries and Labour.

The authority by whom certified scales shall be provided, for the purpose of this Act and the Rules and the manner in which they shall be verified or re-verified.

Section 35 (2) (f).

18. Certified scales shall be provided by persons or firms authorised by the Director of Industries and Labour.

19. All weighing instruments in the custody of the Assistant Inspectors shall be verified at least once in every six months by the Inspector and if found correct, shall be stamped.

The composition, weight, length, form, specifications and manufacture of weights and measures in use and in any area.

Section 35 (2) (g).

Weights.

20. Every weight other than the weight of $\frac{1}{4}$ tola or its equivalent in other denominations and under, measure, weighing or measuring instrument manufactured for use in any area to which these rules shall apply after these rules come into force shall have the maker's name clearly and indelibly marked on it.

Provided that the Director of Industries and Labour may allow a manufacturer to substitute his trade mark or monogram of an approved size and registered in the office of the Director of Industries and Labour to be substituted for his name.

21. Maker's name appearing on a weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument manufactured after these rules come into force shall be in letters not exceeding half the size of the letters indicating the denomination.

22. Every manufacturer and repairer of, or dealer in, weights, measures, or weighing or measuring instruments shall apply to the Director of Industries and Labour for registering his name and address in his office.

23. A person wishing to get himself registered as a manufacturer or repairer of weights or measures or weighing or measuring instruments shall apply to the Director of Industries and Labour in form A.

24. Every dealer in weights, measures, or weighing or measuring instruments shall apply to the Director of Industries and Labour for registering his name and address in his office in form A-1.

25. (1) The Director of Industries and Labour shall on assuring himself that the applicant is a competent manufacturer or repairer of weights, measures, or weighing or measuring instruments and possesses a regular workshop and tools, register his name and address in his office and issue a certificate in form B. Such registered manufacturer or repairer shall forthwith inform the Director of Industries and Labour, of any change in the address so registered. Licenses issued under this sub-rule shall be valid for two years.

(2) The Director of Industries and Labour shall on assuring himself that the applicant is a competent dealer in weights, measures, or weighing or measuring instruments and possesses a regular business house, register his name and address in his office and issue a certificate in form B-1. Such registered dealer shall forthwith inform the Director of Industries and Labour, of any change in the address so registered. Licenses issued under this sub-rule shall be valid for two years.

26. The Director of Industries and Labour may refuse, suspend, or cancel the registration of any manufacturer or dealer in or repairer of weights, measures, or weighing or measuring instruments on the ground of want of proper and adequate workshop facilities or staff, or incompetency, or failure to observe any of the provisions of the Act or the rules or the conditions of registration.

26. (a) The Director of Industries and Labour shall maintain a register in form C, giving the names and other particulars of registered manufacturers, dealers, and repairers.

27. (1) Weights shall be made entirely of some metal other than lead, but lead may be inserted for purposes of adjustment. Weights made of soft metals or soft alloys, e.g., tin or solder, shall not be stamped. Weights shall not be made of aluminium, or other metals or alloys of low density. Nothing in this sub-rule shall apply to weights in sub-rule 2.

(2) The bullion tola, rati, grain, and apothecaries weights shall be made only of solid brass, gun-metal, bronze or German silver.

28. (a) All weights in the pound avoirdupois series shall be rectangular in shape with a bar for lifting purposes cast in the body, except the weights of denominations of 4 lbs. and under which shall be flat, square and without a lifting bar. Corners and edges of all weights shall be rounded off. All weights in a set shall be of similar form and proportional dimensions. The small weights of 4 lbs. and under shall nest with each other. No weights made of iron under 4 oz. shall be stamped.

(b) All weights in the tola, seer, and maund series shall be cylindrical in shape with a slight taper between the base and the top and shall have a bar for lifting purposes cast in the body, except the weights of denominations of 2 seers and under which shall be flat, circular, and without a lifting bar. Edges of all weights shall be rounded off. All weights in a set shall be of similar form and proportional dimensions. The small weights of 2 seer and under shall nest with each other. No weight made of iron under $\frac{1}{4}$ seer shall be stamped.

(c) All weights of the bullion tola series, other than weights of the denomination of 100 tolas and under, shall be cylindrical in shape and shall have a knob or a handle for lifting purposes. The weights of the denominations of 100 tolas and under shall be flat and circular with or without of lifting knob. The bullion tola weights shall be marked with the word 'Bullion tola' or its abbreviation.

(d) Rati weights of the denominations of one Rati and over shall be flat and circular and shall be provided with a knob. The weights of the denominations under one Rati shall be flat and square.

(e) Apothecaries' weights and grain weights equivalent to 1 ounce and upwards shall be cylindrical with knobs. Those below the equivalent of one ounce shall be flat with or without knob or wire.

29. (1) Weights of 1 oz. and 2 tolas and over shall be provided with one adjusting hole only. Rati weights shall not be provided with adjusting holes.

(2) Adjusting holes shall be in the under-surface of the weight and shall not extend to the upper surface. They shall be undercut and plugged with lead which shall cover the bottom of the hole, and shall not project beyond the surface.

(3) No weight adjusted in any other manner shall be stamped.

30. (1) In weights made of iron and of flat shape the lead inserted for adjustment shall not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, the approximate depth of the adjusting hole shall be equal to three-fifths of centre-thickness of the weight, and the approximate minimum distance of lead from the surface, when new, shall be one-fifth of the centre-thickness of the weight.

(2) The adjusting hole of weights made of iron and of flat shape shall be circular and shall approximately be of the following diameters, namely :—

(i) for 4 lbs., 2 lbs., 2 seers, and 1 seer weights—of 1 inch diameter.

(ii) for 1 lb. weight—of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter.

(iii) for 8 oz., 4 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ sr., and $\frac{1}{4}$ sr. weights—of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter.

(3) The adjusting holes of weights made of iron other than of flat shape shall be rectangular or circular and shall not exceed the area of rectangle of the following dimensions :—

Denomination of seer weights	Denomination of pound weights	Length	Width	Approximate diameter of circle equivalent to area of rectangle	Approximate minimum distance of lead from surface when new
1 maund ..	100	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{2}{5}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
20 seers ..	56 50	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
10 seers ..	28 20 14	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{5}$ 1 $\frac{1}{5}$ 1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
5 seers ..	10 7	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	4/5	$\frac{1}{4}$
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers ..	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	11/16	

(4) The adjusting holes of weights made of metal other than iron shall be circular and approximately of the following dimensions :—

Denomination of seer weights	Denomi- nation of pound weights	Diameter	Depth	Approximate mini- mum distance of lead from surface when new
		Inch	Inch	Inch
<i>Other than flat shape</i>				
1 maund	100 lbs.	1½	2	1
1½ maund	56 lbs.			
	50 lbs.			
10 seers	28 lbs.	1	1½	¾
	20 lbs.			
	14 lbs.			
5 seers	10 lbs.	1½	1½	1½
	7 lbs.			
2½ seers	5 lbs.			
<i>Flat shape</i>				
2 seers	4 lbs.	¾	¾	1/5 the centre thick- ness of weight.
1 seer	2 lbs.			
1/2 seer	1 lb.			
1/4 seer	8 oz.	¾	¾	1/5 the centre thick- ness of weight.
1/8 seer	4 oz.			
	2 oz.			
	1 oz.			

30. (5) The adjusting holes of the bullion tola weights shall be circular and approximately of the following dimensions :—

Denomination of tola weights	Diameter	Approximate minimum distance of lead from surface when new
	Inch	Inch
<i>Other than flat shape</i>		
2,000, 1,000	1	1
500, 300, 200	¾	¾
<i>Flat shape</i>		
100, 50	¾	¾
30, 20, 10	¾	¾
5, 4, 3, 2	¾	¾

Dry Measures of capacity.

31. (1) Dry measures of capacity shall be made of sheet-iron or steel, with or without nickel-plating, tin-plate, brass, bronze, copper, nickel, aluminium, well-seasoned wood, or other material approved by the Director of Industries and Labour. Measures may be protected by galvanisation or by other process approved by the Director of Industries and Labour.

(2) Dry measures of capacity turned from the solid wood or made of sappy wood shall not be stamped.

(3) Dry measures of greater capacity than 10 seers shall be provided with handles.

(4) The upper surface of all dry measures shall be in one plane.

(5) The bottom of all dry measures made of metal shall be flat with a base not less than half an inch in depth going all round the edge. The bottom shall be reinforced by two diametrical strips at right angles to each other not less than half an inch in width each.

(6) The body of all dry measures made of metal shall be strengthened by a metallic band round the rim of the measure. In addition, the dry measures of greater capacity than ten seers, shall have one more band near the middle of the body.

(7) The thickness of the metal used shall be such that the body cannot be easily indented or forced in.

32. (1) The dry measures of smaller capacity made of metal shall be of circular cylindrical form and the internal diameter of such measures shall not differ by more than 5 per cent. from their depth or double their depth.

(2) The dry measures of capacity made of wood shall be rectangular in shape, the length being equal to the breadth which shall not differ by more than five per cent. from the depth or double the depth. The dry measures of capacity made of wood of two seers and under may also be of cylindrical form and the internal diameter of such measures shall not differ by more than 5 per cent. from their depth or double the depth. The measures of capacity of half maund and over shall have a continuous wooden strap suitably affixed on top for strength.

33. The dry measures of greater capacity and made of wood shall be bound or strengthened with metal or wooden straps or hoops, except when made of wicker or similar material.

34. (1) The denomination shall be marked as near the upper edge as possible on every dry measure of capacity in the same manner as on liquid measures. On a measure made of wood the denomination shall be branded.

(2) Dry measures of capacity made of wicker or similar material, shall have the denomination marked on a suitable brass tablet or plate, fastened to the measure by means of a copper wire or branded on a tablet of wood securely worked into the side of the measure.

35. All dry measures of capacity shall be such as to give correct quantities according to denomination only when they are filled up to the level of the brim.

Liquid measures of capacity.

36. (1) Liquid measures shall be made of glass, tin, tin-alloys pewter, brass, bronze, copper, tin-plate, white metal, aluminium nickel nickelled or nickel-plated steel or sheet-iron, enamelled metal, or other material approved by the Director of Industries and Labour.

(2) Liquid measures made of brass, bronze, or copper shall be well tinned all over the inside.

(3) The coating of nickel or nickelled measures shall be uniform and show no signs of peeling.

(4) (a) Liquid measures of Imperial gallon series and liquid measures of greater capacity than two seers, shall be of a conical shape and shall be provided with handles. Liquid measures of gallon series used in liquor trade and liquid measures of 2 seers and below shall be either cylindrical or conical in shape and shall be provided with handles.

Liquor dram and peg measures shall be cylindrical in shape with or without handles, except automatic peg measures which shall be of a pattern approved by the Director of Industries and Labour.

For liquid measures of a conical shape of capacity, below ½ seer and one pint the height shall be equivalent to the diameter of the base and the diameter of the top shall be one third of the height subject to a variation of five per centum.

In the case of liquid measures of a conical shape having a capacity of ½ seer and upto 5 seers and one pint to four gallons, the height shall be equivalent to the diameter of the base and the diameter of the top shall be one fourth of the height subject to a variation of five per centum. The sides of the conical measures shall make an angle of about 70° with the base.

Liquid measures of a greater capacity than 5 seers or four gallons shall not be stamped unless they are of a pattern approved by the Director of Industries and Labour.

(b) Metal measures of the capacity of two seers and below, and liquid dram and peg measures of cylindrical shape shall have vertical sides, and shall have no retaining edge or rim. Their height shall not differ by more than 10 per centum from one and a half times their diameter.

Liquid measures of gallon series of cylindrical shape used in liquor trade shall have no retaining edge or rim. Their height shall not differ by more than ten per centum from their diameter or one and a half times their diameter.

Such measures shall be well tinned over, inside as well as outside if they are intended to be used for any liquid food. Electroplating or gilding the said measures shall be regarded as a substitute for tinning.

Measures used for dipping shall have a dipping handle which shall not be longer than twice the depth of the measure. Measures used for pouring shall have a suitable handle.

(c) Apothecaries' measures shall be of a conical or cylindrical shape with retaining edge or rim with a spout.

(5) The thickness of the metal used in all liquid measures shall be such that the body cannot be easily indented or forced in.

(6) The bottom of all liquid measures except those used for dipping shall be provided with a base consisting of a circular metal band not less than ½ inch in width going all round the edge, and shall also be reinforced with such diametrical strips not less than half an inch in width as will ordinarily prevent its being indented or raised.

(7) If a liquid measure possesses a top rim, lip or retaining edge, a small hole shall be provided at the bottom of the lip, rim or edge. If it is without a top rim, the upper surface shall be level.

(8) A liquid measure with a tap must be capable of completely emptying itself without being tilted.

(9) No liquid measure shall possess any mark on it, not being a graduation mark or line which may be mistaken for a graduation mark or line.

37. (1) A liquid measure, if its capacity is clearly defined, may have a top rim, lip or retaining edge, to prevent spilling, provided that the capacity thus added does not exceed 10 per cent. of the marked capacity of the measure. No liquid measure shall have a false bottom.

(2) A liquid measure which is not completely emptied, when tilted, to an angle of 120 degrees from the vertical, shall not be stamped.

38. Every liquid measure shall have its denomination clearly, permanently, and legibly marked upon the outside of the body thereof, and not upon the handle, bottom, rim or edges, but on a glass measure in which the capacity is defined by a line, the denomination of the measure shall be plainly marked at the line. On an enamelled metal measure, the denomination shall be marked in a distinctly different colour from that of the body of the measure. In the case of a measure made of sheet metal, the denomination shall be marked on a slip of tin or on a shield (e.g., of sheet brass) securely soldered on the measure, with a small piece of tin or securely fixed thereto for receiving the stamp.

39. (1) A glass liquid measure, in which the sub-divisions are less than one-twelfth inch apart, shall not be stamped.

(2) The total number of the graduations shall be clearly ground upon every liquid measure.

(3) A glass liquid measure shall have perfectly smooth transparent cylindrical sides and shall have clearly ground on the outer surface the necessary graduation marks each at two places diametrically opposite, so that in reading the measure the corresponding graduation marks at such places shall coincide when observed from either side.

(4) A liquid measure also ground with equivalent in weight may be stamped provided that the words 'of water' are ground on the measure in addition to the denomination.

Area and volume.

40. (1) Cubic measures of capacity shall be made of well seasoned wood. Measures made of sappy wood shall not be stamped.

(2) Such measures shall be bound or strengthened with metal or wooden straps. The measures shall have one continuous wooden strap suitably fitted on top for strength.

(3) The denomination of every cubic measure shall be branded as near the top edge as possible.

(4) Cubic measures of capacity shall be rectangular in shape, the length shall not differ by more than five per centum from their breadth or double their breadth. In all such measures the height shall not be less than one foot.

Measures of length.

41. (1) Every measure of length shall be made of steel, brass, ivory, hard wood, woven tape, or other material approved by the Director of Industries and Labour. Such measures shall be denominated and graduated clearly and indelibly. The measures of 2 feet or more in length and made of wood shall have both ends tipped with metal and the tips shall be rivetted. In measures used for measuring bales, boxes, timber, etc. any sliding or calliper arms shall have no more play than is necessary for easy movement.

(2) A sub-divided measure of length shall have its numbered divisions and also their sub-divisions, of longer lines than the minor graduation.

(3) Measures of length which are not sub-divided shall not be stamped unless engraved or marked by the manufacturer as "Not sub-divided".

(4) Every measure of length, except that of woven tape or metal tape or chains made of metal, shall be so made that it cannot be easily bent.

Weighing Instruments.

General.

42. Every weighing instrument manufactured after these rules come into force shall have a maker's name and its capacity prominently and indelibly marked on it. The capacity shall be indicated in the following manner :—

"To weigh lbs."

"To weigh seers"

43. (1) All knife-edges and bearings of a weighing instrument shall be of hard steel or agate or other material approved by the Director of Industries and Labour. They shall be so fitted as to allow the beam or steel yard to move easily, and the knife-edges shall practically bear upon the whole length of their working parts.

(2) All graduations in the case of weighing instruments shall consist of sharply defined lines so that the position of all sliding poises or indicators shall be clearly legible.

Beam-scales.

44. (1) The term 'beam-scale' means any weighing instrument, with two equal arms, the pans of which are below the beam.

(2) A beam-scale shall be made of mild steel, wrought iron, brass, bronze, or any other material approved by the Director of Industries and Labour. The pans shall be made of mild steel, cast iron, brass, bronze, hard wood, or any other material approved by the Director of Industries and Labour. The pans shall be suspended by means of metal chains or metal stirrup supports or supports made of any other material approved by the Director of Industries and Labour.

(3) A beam-scale shall have a knife-edge, a bearing and an indicator in the centre, and a knife-edge at each extreme end of the beam. The bearings in the case of Class A and Class B beam-scales of a capacity of 1 oz. and above and the bearings or hooks in the case of Class C and Class D beam-scales from which pans are suspended shall rest on the knife-edges at the extreme ends of the beam and shall bear practically on the whole length of the knife-edges.

45. (1) Every beam-scale shall belong to one of the following classes :—

Class A. Chemical and assay balances and other beam-scales provided with means for relieving all bearings and knife-edges. Class A instruments shall satisfy the requirements of Table XIV and need not be marked with a class mark.

Class B. Beam-scales, other than Class A instruments, which satisfy the requirements of Table XV.

Class C. Beam-scales other than those specified in Class A or Class B which satisfy the requirements of Table XVI.

Class D. Beam-scales other than those specified in Class A or Class B or Class C which satisfy the requirements of Table XVII.

(2) All beam-scales other than those specified in Class A shall be legibly and indelibly marked Class B, Class C or Class D.

46. (1) Any attachment for adjusting the balance of a beam-scale shall be permanently fastened, and where a balance ball or box is used for occasional adjustment, it shall be so fixed that it cannot readily be tampered with. Beam-scales with wooden-scale boards shall be provided with a balance ball, or box.

(2) The balance ball or box shall not be so large as to contain more loose material than an amount exceeding 1 per cent. in weight of the weighing capacity of beam-scales under 100 lbs. or than an amount exceeding 2 lbs. for beam-scales of weighing capacity over 100 lbs.

(3) Beam-scales of a capacity less than 2 cwts. with wooden scale boards shall have metal sheets covering the scale boards.

Counter machines.

47. For the purposes of these Rules the term 'counter machine' means any equal armed weighing instrument of a capacity not exceeding 1 cwt. or 55 seers, the pans of which are above the beam, and includes, together with the ordinary type, such instruments as are specially designed for counter use, and which do not exceed the above mentioned capacity.

48. (1) When the beam or body has two sides, they shall be connected together by not less than two cross bars; and the supports for the pans shall be of suitable rigid structure, such as crosses strengthened by straps.

(2) Centre forks shall be fixed so that they cannot twist or get out of place.

(3) The bearing surfaces and points of contact of all stays, hooks, and loops shall be of hard steel or agate or other material approved by the Director of Industries and Labour.

(4) Where a counter machine is adjusted by means of a balancing box, it shall be permanently fixed beneath the weight pan, and shall be large enough to contain a loose

material to an amount not exceeding 1 per cent. of the capacity of the machine.

(5) No other adjusting contrivance shall be used.

Spring balances.

49. A spring balance, of a capacity of 30 lbs. or 15 seers or under with the goods pan below the spring, shall be permanently suspended from a stand, support, or bracket, and if not so suspended shall not be stamped.

50. The extremity of the index finger shall not exceed $\frac{1}{32}$ inch in width, and shall not be more than $\frac{1}{10}$ inch from the scale or dial.

51. The scale shall be graduated into approximately equal parts, and the minimum width apart of the graduations shall not be less than $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch for a capacity of 30 lbs. or 15 seers and under, and not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch for a capacity of 40 lbs. or 20 seers and over.

52. The weights corresponding to the interval between consecutive graduation marks shall conform the following table :—

Capacity	Weight corresponding to interval between consecutive graduations must not exceed
1 lbs. or $\frac{1}{2}$ seer	2 drams.
2 lbs. to 7 lbs. or 1 seer to $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers	4 drams.
10 lbs. to 15 lbs. or 5 seers to $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers	8 drams.
20 lbs. to 30 lbs. or 10 seers to 15 seers	1 Oz.
40 lbs. to 60 lbs. or 20 seers to 30 seers	2 Ozs.
100 lbs. and over or 50 seers and over	$\frac{1}{200}$ of capacity.

When the graduation commences at a fixed load, the position of the index when there is no load, shall be clearly indicated by a zero mark.

53. Capacities between 1 lb. and 100 lbs. and between $\frac{1}{2}$ seer and 50 seer other than those included in the table in rule 52 shall not be permitted.

54. When a spring balance is provided with an adjustable indicator, the range of adjustment shall not exceed one per cent. of the capacity of the instrument, except in the case of instruments used for mining purposes, when it shall not exceed two per cent.

Steel yards.

55. (1) All steel yards shall be made of wrought iron, steel, or other material approved by the Director of Industries and Labour. The shank shall be perfectly straight.

(2) Each set of notches, or graduations, on the shank shall be cut in one plane and be at right angles to the shank.

(3) All steel yards shall be provided with a stop or other suitable arrangement, to prevent excessive oscillation of the shank.

(4) Sliding poises and suspending hooks shall be securely attached to the instruments.

(5) All end fittings, such as the nut attached to prevent the poise carrier riding off the steel yard arm, shall be securely fixed to the shank.

(6) The sliding poise shall be freely movable without risk of injury to the notches from constant use, and there shall be a stop to prevent it from travelling behind the zero mark or lowest graduation.

Dead-weight Machines.

56. For the purposes of these rules the term 'dead-weight machine' means any weighing instrument similar in principle of construction to a counter machine but constructed to weigh loads of a capacity of 1 cwt. or 55 seers or over, and includes—

(a) the Low pattern or cotton machine with the weighing platform near the ground and the connecting stays or hooks above the beam;

(b) the High pattern or single machine with the weighing platform at a convenient height, and the connecting stays or hooks below the beam. This form includes equal-armed machines for weighing coal or vegetables; and

(c) the Double machine, a combination of (a) and (b).

57. (1) The bearing surfaces and points of contact of all stays, hooks and loops, shall be of hard steel and the centres shall have rectangular shoulders and fit into rectangular holes, being firmly secured.

(2) The bearing surfaces of the adjustable slides shall be of hard steel, and the stems holding them in position shall be secured by lock nuts or otherwise.

(3) The goods platform shall not exceed in length, the length of the beam, and in width, double the width of the beam. Folding wings shall not increase such dimensions more than one-third in either direction.

(4) Platforms shall be of metal or hard wood.

(5) The minimum fall in dead-weight machine shall be $\frac{3}{8}$ inch both ways for vibrating machine, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch one way for accelerating machines.

Platform machines and weighbridges.

58. (1) The steel yard of platform machine or a weighbridge shall not involve any readily removable parts, except the support for the counterpoises. There shall be a stop or stops to prevent the sliding poise or poises from travelling behind the zero mark.

(2) The steel yard or registering mechanism may be confined in a locked box or case, provided that the indications or graduations are visible.

(3) The minimum travel of the steel yard in platform machines shall be $\frac{3}{8}$ inch both ways for vibrating machines, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch one way for accelerating machines. The minimum travel of the steel yard in weighbridges shall be $\frac{1}{2}$ inch both ways for vibrating machines, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch one way for accelerating machines.

59. (1) If a movable hutch, barrow, frame, or bucket is used instead of the ordinary platform, it shall form an essential part of the machine, without which it cannot be balanced.

(2) All counterpoises for use in connection with movable hutches, etc., shall be tested.

(3) All loose counterpoises shall be identified with the machine by an indelible number or other sufficient mark of identification. They shall be marked with their equivalent weights in the following manner, e.g. :—

= 1 cwt.

= — seers.

60. The balancing arrangement for daily wear and tear shall have a range not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the capacity of the machine, and not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. each way. In a new machine it shall be securely attached and actuated by a detachable key.

61. The following provisions shall apply to platform machines and weighbridges with dials :—

(a) Racks and pinion shall be of hard metal.

(b) The extremity of the index shall in no position be at a greater distance from the graduated surface of the dial than $\frac{3}{16}$ inch; and shall be made to meet but not to obscure the graduation marks.

(c) The registration mechanism, any cylinders or tanks containing liquid (if any), shall be protected from dust, and from excessive variations of temperature.

(d) In a self-indicating pit-bank weighing machine, the pendulous lever suspension rod, and water box shall be suitably enclosed.

Crane Machines.

62. (1) Crane weighing machines may be constructed upon the lever, spring, or hydraulic principles.

(2) All working parts shall be suitably protected from damp and dust.

(3) In a lever machine, the steel yard may be made of special metal to resist atmospheric influences, provided it is sufficiently rigid and accurate. The rack and pinion in a dial machine shall be of suitably hard metal.

63. The range of balancing or adjusting arrangements shall not exceed two per cent. of the capacity of the machine.

The inspection, verification, re-verification, adjustment and stamping of weights and measures and weighing or measuring instruments in use in any area, including the prohibition of stamping in cases where the nature, denomination, material or mode of construction of the weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument appears likely to facilitate the commission of fraud, and the period within which such weights and measures and weighing or measuring instruments shall be verified or re-verified.

Section 35 (2) (h).

General

64. The Inspector authorised under section 15 shall visit the premises of every trader in the area in his charge for the purpose of inspecting all weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments in use for trade once at least in two years, and he shall from time to time make such special surprise visits as are necessary for the proper discharge of his duties.

65. (1) The Assistant Inspector shall make weekly reports to the Inspector, showing the work of inspection and verification done by them in a form approved by the Director of Industries and Labour.

(2) The Inspector shall make monthly reports to the Director of Industries and Labour showing the work of inspection and verification done by him in a form approved by the Director of Industries and Labour.

66. All weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments shall be tested in a clean condition, and if necessary, the Inspector shall require the owner or user to clean them.

67. Where a weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument is brought by a trader to an Inspector for re-verification, the Inspector shall deal with it in the same manner as upon inspection, but it shall not be necessary for him to test a glass measure, unless the original stamp has been defaced.

The margin of error permissible on re-verification shall not exceed the margin of error permissible on verification.

68. (1) Before stamping any weight, measure or weighing or measuring instrument, the Inspector shall satisfy himself that such weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument complies with the requirements of the Act and the rules.

(2) Weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments already in existence at the commencement of the rules, which do not conform exactly to the requirements of the rules but which are of denominations permissible under the Act or these rules, and are within the percentages of error permitted by these rules, shall be verified and stamped during the periods shown in Table XXVI hereinafter called "Periods of allowance".

(3) The periods of allowance shall begin to run from the date of the commencement of these rules and after the expiry of the said periods no weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument shall be verified or stamped unless it complies exactly with the Act and these rules.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1), any weight, measure or weighing or measuring instrument which is once verified or stamped in accordance with the rules then in force may at any time within a period of ten years after the date of such first verification or stamping, as the case may be, be re-verified or stamped under these rules if such weight, measure or weighing or measuring instrument complies with the provisions of the rules which were in force at the time of its first verification or stamping as the case may be.

69. A weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument presented for verification shall be complete in itself, and shall not bear a manufacturer's or maker's mark which might be mistaken for the Inspector's stamp.

70. No weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument shall be stamped which is not, in the opinion of the Inspector, sufficiently strong to withstand the wear and tear of ordinary use in trade.

71. The denomination or capacity of a weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument, if not marked in full shall be indicated only by one of the abbreviations set out in Table XXVII.

72. No instrument, weighing or measuring, manufactured after these rules come into force other than Class A beam-scale, shall be stamped unless provided by the manufacturer with a plug or stud of soft metal on which to place the Inspector's stamp, such plug or stud being made irremovable by under-cutting or in some other suitable manner.

73. (1) The Inspector shall stamp weights, measures and instruments with a stamp of uniform design issued by the Director of Industries and Labour, with the addition of the number of mark distinguishing each Inspector.

(2) All weights, measures (other than glass and enamelled metal measures), and weighing or measuring instruments shall, except where the smallness of size renders it impracticable, have a date marked (indicating the date of stamping) on them by the Inspector.

74. No weight, counterpoise, measure or weighing or measuring instrument for which no specific provision is made in these rules shall be stamped unless it is of a pattern approved by the Director of Industries and Labour.

Weights

75. All weights shall be examined to ascertain that they comply with the Act and these rules in every respect.

76. (1) A weight shall not be stamped unless in the opinion of the Inspector such weight is free from flaws, and smooth on all its surfaces.

(2) No weight made of iron, manufactured after the date when these rules come into force, shall be stamped unless such weights are blacked, black-leaded, oxidised or protected by galvanisation or other process approved by the Director of Industries and Labour.

77. Weights shall be stamped on the lead in the adjusting hole in the under-surface of the weight :

Provided that weights made of brass and without an adjusting hole shall be stamped on the under surface.

78. No weights used in either (a) Gold and Silver trades, or (b) Pearl and precious stone trades, shall be stamped unless they are bullion tola or rati weights.

Dry measures of capacity

79. All dry measures of capacity must be examined to ascertain that they comply with the Act and these rules in every respect.

80. No dry measure of capacity shall be stamped which is constructed to contain more than one denomination of measure, unless such measure is of a pattern approved by the Director of Industries and Labour.

81. (1) All dry measures of capacity, not being a measure made of wicker or other open material, shall be tested either with water or in the following manner with mustard seed :—

(a) the working standard shall be filled with seeds passed through a hopper, a distance of six inches being left between the bottom of the hopper and the top of the working standard ;

(b) all the seeds contained in the working standard shall then be replaced in the hopper and thence run from the hopper into the measure under verification, which shall be placed so that the same distance of six inches intervenes between the bottom of the hopper and the top of the measure.

(2) Dry measures of capacity made of wicker or other open material shall be tested by means of cereals of the smallest size practicable.

82. Dry measures of capacity made of metal shall be stamped near the brim in a vertical line with the denomination. Where necessary, such measures shall be provided by the maker with a soft plug to receive the stamp.

83. (1) Dry measures of capacity made of wood shall be branded outside in a vertical line with the denomination, and in the case of new measures, also in the inside angle at the bottom of the measure.

(2) Dry measures of capacity made of wicker or other open materials shall be stamped on the tablet, plate or fastening in such manner that such tablet, plate or fastening cannot be removed without defacing the stamp.

Liquid measures

84. All liquid measures shall be examined to ascertain that they comply with the Act and these rules in every respect.

85. A liquid measure marked with equivalents in weight may also be stamped provided that the words 'of water' are marked on the measure in addition to the denomination.

86. (1) Every liquid measure shall be tested by filling the working standard with water and emptying the contents of the working standard into such measure submitted for verification.

(2) Where the capacity is indicated by a line, the measure shall be tested to the bottom of the line.

(3) A lip or rimmed liquid measure shall be tested to the bottom of the lip or rim.

Area and Volume

87. (1) All measures of volume shall be examined with the object of discovering flaws or want of straightness and proper right angles at the corners.

(2) Every measure of volume shall be verified by comparing the length of each side against the working standard of length at or near the normal temperature.

(3) The allowance for errors in the case of lengths of the sides of measures of volume shall be the same as prescribed for linear measures.

(4) All measures of volume shall be stamped near the top edge on brass plates securely fastened to them.

Measures of Length

88. All measures of length shall be examined with the object of discovering flaws or want of straightness or strength.

89. Every measure of length shall be verified by comparison with a working standard at or near the normal temperature.

90. (1) A linked measure, or a riband or tape measure, shall be tested when subjected to a tension or pull as follows :—

Ordinary riband or tape measure	...	2 lbs.
Ordinary riband or tape measure (metal)	...	10 lbs.
Linked measure	...	15 lbs.

(2) The measure under test shall be supported throughout its whole length on a plane and even base.

91. Tape measures which are intended to be used in cases may be accepted for verification and stamping if submitted without the case.

92. (1) All measures of length shall be stamped near the beginning of the scale on each graduated side.

(2) In the case of linked measures the stamp may be placed on metal label or disc permanently attached to the measure, or on the brass handle.

Weighing Instruments

General

93. (1) A weighing instrument of the vibrating type shall be tested for sensitiveness by loading the instrument with the maximum testing load, with the beam or steel yard in a horizontal position, and ascertaining that it turns with the addition of the amount shown in the table for sensitiveness. No test for sensitiveness at a lower load shall be made.

(2) For beam-scales, the addition of the said amount on either side shall cause an appreciable movement of the beam.

(3) For other vibrating weighing instruments, the addition of the said amount shall cause the beam or steel yard to rise or fall to the limit of its range of movement.

94. (1) Weighing instruments of the vibrating type shall be tested for error by ascertaining the weight in excess or deficiency (if any) required to bring the beam or steel yard of the machine to a horizontal position when fully loaded.

(2) Weighing instruments of the accelerating type shall be tested for error by ascertaining the weight required, when the machine is fully loaded, just to keep the beam or steel yard in a horizontal position on its stop or carrier and no more; and shall be further tested by ascertaining the weight required to bring back the beam or steel yard from its position of greatest displacement to the horizontal position, the machine being fully loaded and truly balanced.

95. For capacities not tabulated, the allowances for error, and the required sensitiveness shall be proportional.

96. Movable weighing instruments provided with a beam shall be tested on a level plane, and instruments which are suspended in use shall be suspended when tested.

97. A weighing instrument with removable hooks (other than the hooks or bearings of 'Swan-neck' beams and the hooks at the end of steel yards of compound lever machines) shall not be stamped unless it is of a pattern approved by the Director of Industries and Labour.

98. (1) No weighing instrument having a counterpoise or travelling poise shall be stamped, unless such counterpoise or travelling poise is provided by the manufacturer with a hole or other suitable means for future adjustment, such adjusting hole being undercut; and if loose material is used in a travelling poise, it shall be securely enclosed.

(2) The Inspector shall ascertain that a weighing instrument is properly balanced when not loaded, that the beam has sufficient room for oscillation and that it returns to the position of equilibrium or that the indicator returns to the zero mark or minimum graduation, when the load is removed.

99. No weighing instrument with removable parts, the removal of which would affect the accuracy of the instrument, shall be stamped, unless the parts are such that the instrument cannot be used without them.

100. Where an instrument has interchangeable parts or reversible parts it shall not be stamped unless the interchange or reversal does not affect the accuracy of the instrument.

Beam-scales

101. All beam-scales shall be examined to ascertain that they comply with the Act and these rules.

102. (1) With the pans loaded to half the capacity, no appreciable difference in the accuracy of the instrument shall result from moving the knife edges or bearings laterally or backwards and forwards within their limits of movement.

(2) The instrument shall be correct whether the load is on the middle or near the edge of the pan.

103. (1) On beam-scales, the verification marks shall be placed on the stud or plug on the beam, immediately under or over the central knife-edge.

(2) The Inspector may stamp any plug or stud in the same manner as he would stamp a weight, or by means of marking pincers.

104. No beam-scale which is to be stamped shall have a loaded weight pan.

Counter Machines

105. All counter machines shall be examined to ascertain that they comply with the Act and these rules.

106. The minimum 'fall', either way, on counter machines shall be as under :—

Capacity	Inch
Not exceeding 4 lbs. or 2 seers	1/4
Above 4 lbs. or 2 seers and not exceeding 7 lbs. or 3½ seers	5/16
Above 7 lbs. or 3½ seers and not exceeding 28 lbs. or 14 seers	3/8
Above 28 lbs. or 14 seers and not exceeding 56 lbs. or 28 seers	7/16
Above 56 lbs. or 28 seers	1/2

107. With the pans loaded to half the capacity, no appreciable difference in the accuracy of the counter machine shall result from moving the knife-edges or bearings laterally or backwards and forwards within their limits of movement.

108. When the goods pan is not in the form of a scoop, the counter machine shall indicate the same weight within half the prescribed limits of error, if the centre of a load equal to half the capacity is placed on the goods pan anywhere within a distance from the centre equal to one-third the greatest length of the pan, or, if the pan has a vertical side, against the middle of that side, the weight being entirely on the weights pan but in any position on it.

109. When the goods pan is in the form of a scoop, the counter machine shall be correct, if half the full load is placed against the middle of the back of the scoop and the other half in any position on the scoop.

110. The verification stamp shall be placed upon the plug or stud provided for that purpose on a conspicuous part of the beam or body of the machine.

Spring Balances

111. All spring balances shall be examined to ascertain that they comply with the Act and these rules.

112. (1) When the pan is below, the spring, the prescribed limits of error shall not be exceeded wherever the load is placed upon it.

(2) Where the pan is above the spring, the rules regarding the position of the load on the pans of counter machines shall apply.

113. (1) Each numbered graduation shall be tested, and intermediate graduations may be tested, if necessary.

(2) The spring balance shall be correct, whether the test is forward or backward, in either case the spring shall be allowed to vibrate before the reading is taken.

(3) The Inspector may test the balance for efficiency or ability to recover, by leaving on the same a load equal to its maximum capacity for a period of twenty-four hours or less, and then, after the expiration of four hours may test the same for accuracy.

114. (1) Spring balances of a capacity of 30 lbs. or fifteen seers and under shall satisfy the requirements as regards error of counter-machines of similar capacity. For spring balances of a capacity of 40 lbs. of 20 seers and over, the error shall not exceed the weight corresponding to a quarter of the interval between consecutive graduations.

(2) Spring balances shall not be tested for sensitiveness. (See table XIX).

115. Spring balances shall be fitted with a soft metal plug to receive the Inspector's stamp, and wherever practicable the plug shall pass through the dial and frame. The plug shall be so supported as to avoid risk of injury to the instrument by stamping.

Steel Yards

116. The Inspector shall not stamp—

- (a) any steel yard which is reversible and has three hooks;
- (b) any accelerating steel yard;
- (c) any counter-steel yard;
- (d) any steel yard not having a zero graduation, or
- (e) any steel yard of a capacity of less than 56 lbs.; unless the pattern thereof has been approved by the Director of Industries and Labour.

117. (1) Each numbered graduation shall be tested, and the instrument shall be correct whether the test is forward or backward.

(2) The allowances for error in the case of steel yard shall be twice those prescribed for counter machines or dead-weight machines of similar capacity.

118. The verification mark shall be placed upon the plug or stud on the front face of the shoulder of the steel yard.

Dead-weight Machines

119. The dead-weight machine shall indicate the same weight within half the prescribed limits of error, if a load of one-fourth the capacity is placed successively at the middle of the front and back of each platform, and centrally over the knife edges on each side.

120. The plug or stud for verification mark shall be placed on a conspicuous part of the beam or body of the machine.

Platform Machines and Weigh-bridges

121. Weigh-bridges, dormant platform machines, petrol pumps and such other weighing or measuring instruments as the Director of Industries and Labour may specify in this behalf, shall be verified and stamped *in situ*, in addition to any preliminary test on the maker's or seller's premises.

122. The Inspector shall, in other than dial machines, proceed to test each numbered graduation up to one ton, or to such smaller amount as the last graduation on the steel yard may indicate. He shall then test the loose counterpoises where such are provided, and finally test the machine ton by ton, or load it with heavy material to within one ton of its maximum load, and ascertain that an additional ton is correctly indicated. With the necessary modifications, the test of dial machines shall be made in a similar manner.

123. With one quarter of the maximum load, or as near thereto as is practicable a platform machine or the weigh-bridge shall indicate the same weight within half the prescribed limits of error, whether the load is placed on the middle or near the ends or corners of the platform.

124. When a platform machine is fitted with a relieving gear, the prescribed limits of error shall not be exceeded when the machine is put steadily out of and into gear. The plate or platform shall be entirely disengaged from its bearings when the machine is in relief.

125. (1) On a dial machine the verification mark shall be made on a soft metal stud or plug fixed on the dial.

(2) On a platform machine or weigh-bridge other than a dial machine, the mark shall be placed on the plug or stud in a conspicuous position, either on the shoulder or on the opposite end of the indicating lever or steel yard.

126. (1) Hydraulic machines in which it is necessary, in order to get a correct weight indication, to twist the load hook, shall not be stamped unless a prominent notice to this effect is permanently affixed to the machine.

(2) The steel yard movement shall be correct, and the dial hand shall work freely and return to its initial starting point after the load is removed.

(3) Each numbered division shall be tested as far as possible.

127. The stamping plug shall be placed on a conspicuous part, either of the steel yard or dial of the machine.

Automatic Machines

128. (1) Automatic machines and their integral parts such as special beams and the like, shall, except as may be otherwise provided by rules, satisfy the requirements of these rules so far as they are applicable as regards principle, detail, or material of construction.

(2) It shall not be necessary to mark beams with any class, but they shall be identified with the machine by an indelible number or other sufficient mark of identification.

(3) The adjusting mechanism shall be suitably secured or protected so that it cannot be readily tampered with.

(4) The accuracy of the output of the machine shall be verified by reweighing, over another weighing instrument, not less than twenty continuous loads; or where practicable, the machine may be tested directly by the application of standard weights.

(5) In testing totalising machines, not less than forty loads shall be passed over the machine, namely, ten minimum loads, ten maximum loads and twenty loads of the mean between the minimum and maximum.

(6) The stamping plug shall be placed upon the beam, shank or dial of the machine.

Period of verification

129. (1) All weights, liquid and dry measures of capacity and measures of length and weighing instruments for or in use in retail and wholesale shops and in industrial establishments, except such as railways within the meaning of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and factories within the meaning of the Factories Act, 1948, shall be verified and stamped at least once in every two years.

(2) All weights, liquid and dry measures of capacity, measures of length and weighing instruments for or in use for trade in all places other than those mentioned in sub-rule (1) shall be verified and stamped at least once in every twelve months.

The circumstances and conditions under which and the manner in which stamps may be obliterated or defaced.

Section 35(2) (i)

130. Subject to the provisos of this rule, the Inspector, on inspection, shall obliterate the stamp on :—

- (a) any weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument which cannot be stamped or made to conform to the requirements of these rules;
- (b) a measure of length, when the deficiency or excess exceeds four times the amount allowed on verification;
- (c) a measure of capacity (other than an apothecaries measure), if the error in deficiency is more than half that allowed in excess on verification, or if the error in excess is more than that allowed on verification; and on apothecaries glass measures, if the error is greater than that allowed verification;
- (d) a weight, if the error in deficiency is more than half that allowed in excess on verification or if the error in excess is more than that allowed on verification;
- (e) a weight or measure if it does not admit of proper adjustment owing to its being broken, much indented or otherwise defective;
- (f) a weight or measure which, since the last stamping, has been so repaired or readjusted that it no longer conforms to the requirements of these rules;
- (g) a weighing instrument, if the error exceeds twice, or if the deficiency in sensitiveness exceeds three times the amount allowed on verification;

(h) an equal armed weighing instrument which, since the last stamping has been so repaired or adjusted that it no longer conforms to the requirements of these rules, and any weighing instrument which, since the last stamping, has been so repaired or altered that it has become necessary to ascertain that the indications of the instrument remain correct throughout its range, as for instance, when an instrument is altered in design or construction, or when new stays, levers, or springs are introduced;

Provided that where the incorrectness of a weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument exceeds the limits laid down in this rule, the Inspector shall leave with the trader a notice calling on him to have the said weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument corrected within a stated period, not exceeding twenty-eight days, and shall obliterate the stamp if the correction has not been made within such period;

Provided further that where in a weighing instrument the incorrectness is due merely to a need for re-balancing the instrument, the stamp shall not be defaced;

(i) any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument due and not submitted for re-verification and stamping;

(j) any weight or weighing instrument used in contravention of rule 155.

The tests to be applied for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy and efficiency of weights and measures and weighing or measuring instruments.

Section 35(2) (j)

131. The Inspector shall carry out the test prescribed in the rules made under section 35(2) (g), 35(2) (h) and in accordance with the schedule of instructions prepared for the purpose by the Director of Industries and Labour, from time to time.

The limits of error to be allowed on verification and to be tolerated on inspection in weights and measures and weighing or measuring instruments used or intended to be used for trade.

Section 35(2) (k)

The amount of error to be tolerated in weights and measures and weighing or measuring instruments used or intended to be used for trade.

Section 35(2) (l)

132. The amount of error to be allowed on verification and to be tolerated on inspection of weights and measures and weighing or measuring instruments used or intended to be used for trade shall be as specified in Tables I to XXV.

133. The amount of error to be tolerated in secondary and working standards when verified and re-verified shall be as specified in Table XXVIII.

The amount of error to be tolerated in selling articles by measure, as regards the textile trade

Section 35(2) (m)

134. The amount of error to be tolerated when grey, white or coloured cotton piece goods are sold on the basis of length and width stamped on them, shall be as specified in Table XXIX.

The fees to be charged for the verification, re-verification, marking, adjustment and stamping of weights and measures and weighing or measuring instruments and the collection and levy of the same.

Section 35(2) (n)

135. Fees to be charged for verification, re-verification and stamping weights and measures shall be as prescribed in Table XXX.

136. The fees to be charged for verification, re-verification and stamping, weighing and measuring instruments shall be as prescribed in Table XXXI and XXXII respectively.

137. The fees prescribed in Tables XXX, XXXI, and XXXII do not include fees for adjustment. The Inspector is permitted only to carry out minor adjustments at an extra fee to be fixed by the Director of Industries and Labour in each individual case.

138. (1) The fees chargeable for the verification and stamping of weights, measures, or weighing or measuring instruments at the office of the Inspector shall be at the rates prescribed in Tables XXX, XXXI and XXXII as the case may be.

(2) If such verification or stamping is done by the Inspector at the premises of any person, the fees chargeable for such verification and stamping shall be at twice the rate prescribed in the said tables; the minimum extra amount to be charged for such verification or stamping shall, however, be Rs. 10.

(3) In the case of verification or stamping of petrol or fuel oil vehicles or weighing and measuring instruments mentioned in rule 121 at the premises of any person, or if the verification or stamping is done by the Inspector at the premises of a manufacturer or stockist of weights, measures, and weighing or measuring instruments, the extra fees prescribed in the sub-rule (2) shall not be charged, but such person, manufacturer or stockist shall in addition to the fee leviable at the rates prescribed in the said tables, be liable to pay an extra amount of Rs. 10.

139. Notwithstanding anything contained in rules 135-138 no fees shall be charged for restamping weights, etc., within the period of one year or two years as prescribed in rule 129 of these rules from the date on which they were last stamped against payment of fees, provided that the original stamp on the weights, etc., was not obliterated under rule 130.

140. The actual cost of cartage, carriages, lifting of standards incurred by an Inspector for verification, or re-verification or stamping of a weight, measure, or a weighing or measuring instrument; shall be re-imbursed to him by the Government.

141. Before commencing the work of verification or re-verification the Inspector shall inform the person concerned of the fees payable by him under the rules.

The person concerned shall then deposit such amount in the Delhi Treasury under the head of account "XLVI—Miscellaneous—Other Fees, Fines and Forfeitures" and produce the receipt voucher in duplicate before the Inspector—one for his record and the other to be returned to the person concerned.

142. A weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument which on verification is found to be incorrect shall be returned to the person concerned for adjustment. When the necessary adjustment has been carried out, such weight, measure or weighing or measuring instrument shall be re-verified on payment of 50 percent of the prescribed fees, and if found correct shall be stamped.

143. When a weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument is returned as incorrect, the Inspector shall inform the person concerned in writing of the defects found in the weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument.

144. The Inspector shall maintain a register which shall be written up from day to day and shall show the amount of fees collected during the day.

145. The fees payable by makers and stockists of working and secondary standards, and weighing instruments for verification, re-verification and stamping by an Inspector, shall be as prescribed in Table XXXIII.

The seizure, detention and destruction of weights and measures and weighing or measuring instruments which are not authorised under this Act.

Section 35(2) (o)

146. (1) An Inspector authorised under section 19 may enter any place within the area for which he is appointed where he has reason to believe that there are any weights, measures, or weighing or measuring instruments for use in trade, to inspect and test them and to seize and detain such weights, measures and weighing or measuring instruments as are liable to be seized and detained.

(2) Weights and measures and measuring instruments shall be liable to be seized and detained if—

- they are not of the denomination of a standard weight or measure permissible under the Act or these rules;
- they are false or defective;
- wilful fraud is committed in using them;
- they are unstamped;
- the stamp on them is forged, tampered or transferred.

(3) (a) The following weighing instruments, namely, beam scales, spring balances, counter machines, and steel yards, shall be liable to seizure and detention in cases (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) specified in sub-rule (2); and

(b) weighing instruments other than those specified in clause (a) shall be liable to seizure and detention in cases (b), (c) and (e), but not in cases (a) & (d) specified in sub-rule (2).

(4) Any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument seized and detained under sub-rule (2) or (3) which is not to be the subject of proceedings in a Court, shall, after the expiry of one month after its seizure, be so dealt with as the Director of Industries and Labour may by general or special order direct, and the materials thereof shall be sold and the proceeds credited to Government.

147. Any weight or measure, or weighing or measuring instrument, liable to seizure and detention which is to be the subject of proceedings in a Court, shall be seized and detained by the Inspector for being produced before the Court.

The qualifications, functions and duties generally of Inspectors under this Act and the rules.

Section 35(2) (p)

148. (1) No person shall be appointed as the Inspector unless he :

(a) is a degree-holder of a recognised University in Mechanical Engineering, or is a graduate in Science with Physics as one of his subjects or is a diploma-holder in Mechanical Engineering from a recognised Institute and has training for at least two months in a Weights and Measures Department;

(b) has at least three years of administrative experience in any Government Department;

(c) is able to speak at least one vernacular of the state.

(2) No person shall be appointed as an Assistant Inspector of Weights and Measures unless he :

(a) is a graduate in Science with Physics as one of his subjects, and

(b) is able to speak at least one vernacular of the state,

(3) There shall be appointed one Inspector and one or more Assistant Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

Subject to the control of the Director of Industries and Labour, the Inspector shall superintend, direct and control all acts of Assistant Inspectors.

The Inspector and every Assistant Inspector shall exercise all the powers under this Act and such executive powers as the State Government may by general or special order confer open him or them.

Functions and Duties

149. The duties of an Inspector are—

(a) the safe and proper custody of the secondary and working standards and other equipment given in his charge;

(b) verification and stamping of weights, measures, weighing or measuring machines, and other instruments required to be verified and stamped;

(c) inspections;

(d) submission of the reports and returns prescribed in the rules and laid down by the Director of Industries and Labour.

The time within which an appeal from a decision under sub-section (1) of section 22 shall lie to the State Government or Officer appointed by the State Government.

Section 35(2) (q)

150. An appeal from any decision under sub-section (1) of section 22 shall lie within one month from the date of such decision.

Any other matters for which no provision or insufficient provision is made in this Act and for which provision is, in the opinion of the State Government, necessary.

Section 35(2) (r)

151. Every Inspector shall be provided by the authority appointing him with working standards, scale-beams, and balances for testing weights, adequate instrumental

equipment, and travelling kit for inspection of such material and form as may from time to time be approved by the Director of Industries and Labour.

152. (1) Every Inspector shall be provided by the authority appointing him with such dies, punches, stencil plates, branding irons, etching and engraving and other implements, as may be necessary for affixing the local verification stamp, the design and number of which are furnished by the Director of Industries and Labour.

(2) The Inspector shall be provided with punches of suitable sizes, of eight-pointed star design, as shown in the illustration below, for obliterating stamps.

153. Where in the special circumstances of any case it appears to the Inspector to be impracticable to comply literally with any requirement of these rules, he shall refer the matter to the Director of Industries and Labour, and the Director of Industries and Labour may, on such reference if he thinks fit, dispense with the observance of such requirement.

154. Every Inspector shall keep and maintain such books and use such forms in connection with his work as may be laid down by the Director of Industries and Labour.

154. (a) The books and forms mentioned in rule 154 above shall be supplied to the Inspector by the Director of Industries and Labour.

155. (1) Weighing instruments used by the following classes of traders shall be beam-scales of either class A or Class B, or such instruments other than beam-scales as satisfy the requirements of Table XV, and shall not be verified, re-verified or stamped by Inspector if they are not instruments of the kind specified in this sub-rule :—

(i) gold and silver merchants and bullion dealers;

(ii) dealers in precious metals and precious stones and jewellers;

(iii) retail chemists and druggists;

(iv) silk merchants;

(v) dealers in perfumery;

(vi) any other class or classes of traders as the Director of Industries and Labour may specify.

(2) Beam-scales used by the following classes of traders shall be either of class A, class B or class C, and shall not be verified, re-verified, or stamped by Inspectors if they do not belong to one of these classes :

(i) retail and wholesale dealers in base metals;

(ii) retail and wholesale dealers in tea, coffee, tobacco and cotton;

(iii) retail and wholesale dealers in ghee, spices and butter;

(iv) and other class or classes of traders as the Director of Industries and Labour may specify.

(3) Weights used by the classes of traders mentioned in clauses (i) and (ii) of sub-rule (1) shall be Bullion Tola weights and Rati weights, respectively, and shall not be verified, re-verified or stamped by Inspectors if they are not Bullion Tola weights or Rati weights, respectively.

156. Every Inspector shall be supplied with an Identity Card containing a photograph of his own and attested by the Director of Industries and Labour.

FORM A.

To

The Director of Industries and Labour, Delhi.

Application for Registration as a Manufacturer/Repairer of Weights, Measures or Weighing or Measuring instruments.

(Rule 23 of the Delhi Weights and Measures Rules, 1952).
SIR,

I/We desire to be registered as a manufacturer/repairer of (a) Weights, (b) Measures and (c) Weighing or Measuring instruments.

2. My/our workshop is located at.....

3. I/We shall comply with the provisions of the Orissa Weights and Measures Act, 1943, (Orissa Act VII of 1943) as extended to the State of Delhi and the Rules made thereunder.

4. I/We may be permitted to substitute my/our trademark/monogram for my/our name to be marked on each Weight/Measure/Weighing or Measuring instrument, to be manufactured by me/us.

5. The trademark/monogram will be as under:—

6. My/Our full particulars are as under:—

	Name	Parentage	Residence
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

Signature of the applicant with date.

Note.—(1) If the applicant is a firm, give its name and the names of partners under paragraph 6. The application may be signed by the managing partner alone.

(2) Paragraphs 4 and 5 do not apply to repairers.

(3) Score out the portions not relevant to the application.

FORM A-1.

To

The Director of Industries and Labour, Delhi.

Application for Registration as a dealer in Weights, Measures, or Weighing or Measuring instruments.

(Rule 24 of the Delhi Weights and Measures Rules, 1952).

SIR,

1/We desire to be registered as a dealer/dealers in (a) Weights, (b) Measures, (c) Weighing or Measuring instruments.

2. My/Our shop is located at

3. I/We shall comply with the provisions of the Orissa Weights and Measures Act, 1943, (Orissa Act VII of 1943) as extended to the State of Delhi and the Rules made thereunder.

4. My/Our full particulars are as under:—

	Name	Parentage	Residence
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

Signature of the applicant with date.

Note.—If the applicant is a firm, give its name and the names of all its partners under paragraph 4. The application may be signed by the managing partner alone.

FORM B.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR, DELHI

Certificate to a Manufacturer/Repairer of Weights, Measures or Weighing or Measuring instruments

(Rule 25(1) of the Delhi Weights and Measures Rules, 1952).

No. Year

1. Certified that has been registered as a manufacturer, repairer of weights/measures weighing/measuring instruments, the workshop being located at

2. This certificate will hold good for two years with effect from the date of issue.

3. This manufacturer/repairer shall comply with the conditions noted below, if he fails to comply with any one of these, his certificate shall be liable to cancellation.

4. The particulars of the registered manufacturer/repairer are:—

	Name	Parentage	Caste	Residence
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

Date.

Director of Industries and Labour, Delhi.

Note I.—In the case of a firm, the names of all its members should be given in paragraph 4.

Conditions of the Certificate

1. The person in whose favour this certificate is issued shall:—

(1) comply with all the relevant provisions of the Act and the rules for the time being in force.

(2) not encourage or countenance the infringement of the provisions of the Act or the Rules for the time being in force, and shall report without delay to the Inspector any infringement that may come to his notice;

(3) keep this certificate exhibited in some conspicuous part of the premises to which it relates.

(4) comply with any general or special directions that may be given by any officer competent to give the same; and

(5) surrender the certificate if and when required so to do by the Director of Industries & Labour, or any other officer employed under the Act.

Note II.—Every condition prescribed after the issue of this certificate shall, if noticed in the Official Gazette, be binding on the person to whom the certificate has been granted.

FORM B-1.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR, DELHI

Certificate to a dealer in weights, measures, or weighing or measuring instruments.

(Rule 25(2) of the Delhi Weights and Measures Rules, 1952)

No. Year

1. Certified that has been registered as a dealer in weights/measures/ weighing/measuring instruments, the shop being located at

2. This certificate will hold good for two years with effect from the date of issue.

3. The dealer will comply with the conditions noted below, if he fails to comply with any one of these, his certificate shall be liable to cancellation.

4. The particulars of the registered dealer are:—

	Name	Parentage	Residence
1.			
2.			
3.			

Date.

Director of Industries and Labour, Delhi.

Note (I).—In the case of a firm, the name with the names of all its partners be given in paragraph 4.

Conditions of the Certificate.

(1) The person in whose favour this certificate is issued shall—

(i) comply with all the relevant provisions of the Act and the rules for the time being in force;

- (ii) not encourage or countenance the infringement of the provisions of the Act or the Rules for the time being in force, and shall report without delay to the Inspector, any infringement that may come to his notice;
- (iii) keep this certificate exhibited in some conspicuous part of the premises to which it relates;
- (iv) comply with any general or special directions that may be given by any officer competent to give the same; and

- (iii) keep this certificate exhibited in some conspicuous part of the premises to which it relates;

- (iv) comply with any general or special directions that may be given by any officer competent to give the same; and

- (v) surrender the certificate if and when required so to do by the Director of Industries and Labour, Delhi, or any other officer employed under the Act.

Note 71.—Every condition prescribed after the issue of this certificate shall, if noticed in the Official Gazette, be binding on the person to whom the certificate has been granted.

FORM C.

**Register of Certificates to Manufacturers/Repairers of
Dealers in Weights/Measures**

Weighing Instruments.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR, DELHI

(Rule 26(a) of the Delhi Weights and Measures Rules, 1952).

Date of issue	No.	Name, parentage and residence of the manufacturer /repairer/dealer	Place where the workshop premises is situated	Articles to be manufactured/ repaired/sold	Trademark monogram allowed to be used for marking Manufactured goods	Orders regarding cancellation of certificate	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Note—(1) In the case of a firm, its name with the names of all its members should be given in column No. 3.
(2) Column (6) does not apply to repairers and dealers.

TABLE I.
Seer and Maund Weights.
(See Rule 132).

Verification		Seer and Maund weights	Inspection		
Error in excess only			Error in deficiency		
Iron Weights	Other than iron weights		Iron weights	Other than iron weights	
Grains 84	Grains 42	1 maund	Error in excess same as on verifi- cation	Grains 42	Grains 21
48	24	20 seers		24	12
30	15	10 seers		15	7·5
20	10	5 seers		10	5
15	7·5	3 seers		7·5	3·75
13·5	6·75	22 seers		6·75	3·5
12	6	2 seers		6	3
8	4	1 seer		4	2
4	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ seer		2	1·5
4	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ seer		2	1
4	2	$\frac{1}{8}$ seer		2	1
	1	$\frac{1}{16}$ seer			0·5
	0·5	$\frac{1}{32}$ seer		0·25	
	0·5	2 to 1 as and under		0·25	

TABLE II.
Bullion tola weights.
(See Rule 132).

Denomination	Verification	Inspection	
	Error in excess only		Error in deficiency
Tolas	Grains		Grains
2,000	6	Error in excess as on verifica- tion	3
1,000	5		2.5
500	4		2
300	4		2
200	2		1
100	1		.5
50	.7		.35
30	.7		.35
20	.5		.25
10	.4		.2
5	.3		.15
4	.25		.125
3	.2		.1
2	.15		.075
1	.1	.06	
$\frac{1}{2}$	.1	.05	
$\frac{1}{4}$	.1	.05	
$\frac{1}{8}$	.06	.025	
$\frac{1}{16}$	.05	.025	

TABLE III.
Rati Weights
(See Rule 132).

Denomination	Verification		Inspection
	Error in excess only		Error in deficiency
Ratis	Grain		grain
240	·2		
120	·15	Error in excess same as on verification.	·1
72	·1		·075
48	·1		·05
24	·1		·05
12	·05		·05
6	·05		·025
3	·05		·025
2	·02		·025
Rati			·01
1	·02		·01
$\frac{1}{2}$	·01		·005
$\frac{1}{4}$	·01		·005
$\frac{1}{8}$	·005		·0025
$\frac{1}{16}$	·005		·0025
$\frac{1}{32}$	·002		·001
$\frac{1}{64}$	·002		·001

TABLE IV.
Avoirdupois Weights.
(See Rule 132).

Verification			—	Inspection	
Error in Excess only		Avoirdupois		Error in deficiency	
Iron weights	Other than iron weights			Iron weights	Other than iron weights
Grains	Grains		Error in excess same as on verification	Grains	Grains
100	50	100 lbs.		50	25
60	30	56 lbs.		30	15
55	27·5	50 lbs.		27·5	13·75
40	20	28 lbs.		20	10
30	15	20 lbs.		15	7·5
24	12	14 lbs.		12	6
20	10	10 lbs.		10	5
16	8	7 lbs.		8	4
14	7	5 lbs.		7	3·5
12	6	4 lbs.		6	3
8	4	2 lbs.		4	2
4	3	1 lbs.		2	1·5
4	2	8 ozs.		2	Grain
4	2	4 ozs.		2	1
	Grain	2 & 1 ozs.			0·5
	1	8 drs. to			0·25
	0·5	$\frac{1}{2}$ dram.			

TABLE V.
Imperial Grain Weights.
(See Rule 132).

Verification	Denomination grain weights		Inspection
Error in excess only			Error in deficiency
Grain			Grain
0·5	4,000, 2,000	Error in excess same as on verification.	0·25
0·2	1,000, 500		0·1
0·1	300, 240, 200, 120, 100		0·05
0·05	72, 60, 50, 48, 30		0·025
	24, 20, 16, 12, 10		
0·03	8, 6, 5, 4, 3		0·01
0·01	2, 1, 6, 5		0·005
0·005	·8		0·002
0·002	·25, ·2, ·1		0·001
0·001	·06, ·05, ·03, ·02, ·01		0·0005

TABLE VI.
Apothecaries' Weights.
(See Rule 132).

Verification	Denomination Apothecaries' weights		Inspection
Error in excess only			Error in deficiency
Grain			Grain
0·7	10 ozs. Apoth.	Error in excess same as on verification.	0·35
0·6	8 ozs. Apoth.		0·3
0·5	6 ozs. Apoth.		0·25
0·4	4 ozs. Apoth.		0·2
0·3	2 ozs. Apoth.		0·15
0·2	1 oz. Apoth. (480 grains)		0·1
0·1	4 (or $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Apoth.) 2, 1		0·05
	$\frac{1}{4}$ drachm.		
0·08	2 Scruples		0·04
0·07	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Scruples (or $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm)		0·035
0·06	1 Scruple		0·03
0·05	$\frac{1}{2}$ Scruple		0·025
0·04	6 grains		0·02
0·02	5, 4, 3 grains		0·01
0·01	2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ grains		0·005

TABLE VII.
Dry Measures of Capacity.
(See Rule 132).

Verification	Denomination		Inspection
Error in Excess only			Error in Deficiency
Cubic inches			Cubic inches
25	2 maunds	Error in excess same as allowed on verification.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
16	$\frac{1}{2}$ maund		8
15	$\frac{1}{4}$ maund		7 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	$\frac{1}{8}$ maund		6 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	1/8 maund		5 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	1/16 maund and 2 seers		4
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 seer		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	$\frac{1}{2}$ seer		Cubic inch 1
1	$\frac{1}{4}$ seer		$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	1/8 seer		$\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	1/16 seer		$\frac{1}{8}$
$\frac{1}{8}$	1/32 seer		1/8

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TABLE VIII.
Liquid Measures of Capacity (Seers and Maunds).
(See Rule 132).

Verification			Capacity of Measure to the Graduation tested		Inspection		
Error in excess only					Error in Deficiency		
Ordinary	Conical Metal	Enamelled Metal, Glass & Earthenware			Ordinary	Conical Metal	Enamelled Metal, Glass and Earthenware
4 fl. ozs.	2 fl. ozs.	8 fl. ozs.	40 seers and 30 seers	Error in excess same as on verification.	2 fl. ozs.	1 fl. ozs.	4 fl. ozs.
8 " "	1½ " "	6 " "	20 seers and 10 seers		1½ " "	¾ " "	3 " "
2 " "	1 " oz.	4 " "	8 seers to 4 seers		1 " oz.	4 " dr.	2 " "
1 " oz.	4 " dr.	2 " "	2 seers and 1 seer		4 " dr.	2 " "	1 " oz.
4 " dr.	2 " "	1 " oz.	½ seer		2 " "	1 " "	4 " dr.
3 " "	1½ " "	4 " dr.	¼ seer		1½ " "	¾ " "	2 " "
2 " "	1 " "	2 " " "	1/8 " "		1 " "	½ " "	1 " "
1 " "	½ " "	1 " " "	1/16 " "		½ " "	15 min.	½ " "
½ " "	15 min.	½ " " "	1/32 " "		15 min.	7½ min.	15 min.
20 min.	10 min.	20 min.	1/64 " "		10 min.	5 min.	10 min.

TABLE IX.
Liquid Measures of Capacity.
Liquor Dram and Peg.
(See Rule 132).

Verification	Denomination		Inspection
Error in excess only			Error in Deficiency
1/2 fl. dram	1/4 dram.	Error in excess same as on verification	15 min.
1/2 " dram	1/2 " "		15 " "
1 " "	1 " "		1/2 fl. dram.
2 " drams	2 drams		1 " " "
3 " "	4 " "		1½ " " "
6 " "	8 " "		3 " " drams.
1/2 " dram	1/2 peg.		15 min.
1 " "	1 " "		1/2 fl. dram.

TABLE X.
Imperial Apothecaries Graduated Glass Measures.
(See Rule 132).

Approximate internal diameter of measure at the graduation tested	Verification on Inspection	
	Errors in excess or deficiency	
	Cylindrical and Conical Shape	Glass Flasks and Burettes
Inches	Minims	Minims
4	25	12½
3½	21	10½
3	18	9
2½	14	7½
2	11	5½
1½	9	4½
1¼	7	3½
1½	6	3
1 inch	4	2
7/8	3	1½
5/8	2	1
3/4	1	½

TABLE XI
Imperial Liquid Measures of Capacity (Gallons).
(See Rule 132).

Verification				Capacity of Measure to the graduation tested	Error in excess same as on verifi- cation.	Inspection			
Error in Excess only						Error in Deficiency			
Ordinary	Conical Metal	Milk Churns	Enamelled Metal, Glass and Earthenware			Ordinary	Conical Metal	Milk Churns	Enamelled Metal, Glass and Earthenware
15 fl. ozs.				64 gals. to 33 gals.	7½ fl. ozs.				
10 "	5 fl. ozs.	20 fl. ozs.		32 gals. to 20 gals.	5 "	2½ fl. ozs.	10 fl. ozs.		
5 "	2½ "	20 "		Under 20 gals. to 8 gals.	2½ "	1½ "	5 "		
3 "	1½ "	6 "		Under 8 gals to 4 gals.	1½ "	6 fl. drs.	3 "		
2 "	1 fl. oz.		4 fl. ozs.	3, 2 and 1 Gals.	1 fl. oz.	4 "		2 fl. ozs.	
1 oz.	4 fl. drs.		2 "	Half-gall. and Quart	4 fl. drs.	2 "		1 fl. oz.	
4 fl. drs.	2 "		1 oz.	Pint.	2 "	1 fl. dr.		4 fl. drs.	
3 "	1½ "		4 fl. ozs.	Half-pint.	1½ "	¾ "		2 "	
2 "	1 fl. dr.		2 "	Gill.	1 fl. dr.	½ "		1 fl. dr.	
1 fl. dr.	½ "		1 fl. oz.	Half-gill.	½ "	15 min.		½ "	
	15 min.		½ "	Quarter-gill	15 min.	7½ "		15 min.	

Note.—For each additional 20 gallons or fraction thereof in the case of ordinary types of measures, an additional 5 fl. ozs. shall be allowed in the case of error in excess on verification and half of that in the case of deficiency on inspection.

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TABLE XII.
Petrol Pumps.
(See Rule 132).

Verification	Capacity		Inspection
Error in excess only			Error in Deficiency
15 fluid ozs. 10 " 5 " 3 " 1 fluid oz.	64 gals. to 32 gals. 32 gals. to 20 gals. Under 20 gals. to 8 gals. Under 8 gals. to 4 gals. 3, 2 gals and 1 gallon.	Error in excess same as on verification	7½ fluid ozs. 5 " 2½ " 1½ " ½ fluid oz.

TABLE XIII.
Measures of Length.
(See Rule 132).

Verification				Denomination				Inspection			
Error (in parts of an inch)								Error (in parts of an inch)			
End Measures		Line Measures						End Measures		Line Measures	
Long or in Excess	Short or in Deficiency	Long or in Excess	Short or in Deficiency			Long or in Excess	Short or in Deficiency	Long or in Excess	Short or in Deficiency		
..	..	0·3	0·3	Metal 100, 50 ft.	..	..	..	1·2	1·2
..	..	0·2	0·2	33 ft. 20, 10 ft.	..	..	..	0·8	0·8
..	..	0·05	0·05	9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4 ft. 66, 54, 42 in.	..	..	..	0·2	0·2
0·03	0·015	0·02	0·01	3 feet (yard) 2 ft. 1 foot, 30, 18 inches	..	..	0·12	0·06	0·08
0·01	0·01	0·005	0·002	Under 1 foot	..	..	0·04	0·04	0·02
..	..	0·6	0·6	Other than metal.	..	..	..	2·4	2·4
..	..	0·4	0·4	100, 50 ft.	..	..	..	1·6	1·6
..	..	0·1	0·1	33 feet 20, 10 feet	..	..	..	0·4	0·4
0·06	0·03	0·04	0·02	9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4 feet 66, 54, 42, in.	..	..	0·24	0·12	0·16
0·02	0·02	0·01	0·004	3 feet (yard) 2 ft. 1 foot 30, 18 inches	..	..	0·085	0·08	0·04
				Under 1 foot	..	..			0·08

The allowance for error on 'end' measures above 3 feet may be the same as those tolerated for 'line' measures.

TABLE XIV.
Beam Scales—Class A.
(See Rules 45 and 132).

Verification		Capacity	Inspection	
Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed either in excess or deficiency when fully loaded		Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed either in excess or deficiency when fully loaded
0·05 grain	0·1 grain	1 oz. or 1/32 seers	0·15 grain	0·2 grain.
0·1 "	0·2 "	1 lb. or 1/2 seers	0·3 "	0·4 "
0·5 "	1·0 "	7 lbs. or 3¼ seers	1·5 grains	2·0 grains.
1·5 grains	2·0 grains	56 lbs. or 28 seers	4·5 "	4·0 "
0·03 grain	·06 grain	1/2 oz. or 1 tola	·09 grain	·12 grain
·015 "	·03 "	1/4 oz. or 1/2 tola	·045 "	0·06 "
0·06 "	0·012 "	1/8 oz. or 1/4 tola	·018 "	·024 "

TABLE XV.

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Beam-Scales (Class B) and other weighing instruments.
(See Rules 45 and 132).

Verification		Capacity	Inspection	
Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed either in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded		Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed either in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded
1/5 grain	1/5 grain	1 oz. or 1/32 seer	3/5 grain	2/5 grain
11/35	11/35	2 ozs. .. 1/16	33/35	22/35
19/35	19/35	4 1/8	1-22/35	1-3/35
1	1	8 1/4	2 grains	2
1	1	1 lb. .. 1/2	3	2
1 1/2 grains	2 grains	2 lbs. .. 1	4 1/2	4
3	4	4 lbs. or 2 seers	9	8
4	6	7 3 1/2	12	12
6	9	10 5	18	18
8	12	14 7	24	24
11	16	20 10	33	32
15	22	28 14	45	44
25	40	56 28	75	80
1 1/2 drams	2 1/2 drams	1 cwt. or 1 1/2 mds.	4 1/2 drams	5 drams
2 1/2	3 1/2	2 cwt. .. 3	7 1/2	7
3	4 1/2	3 4	9	9
3 1/2	5 1/2	4 5 1/2	10 1/2	11
4	6 1/2	5 7	12	13
4 1/2	7 1/2	6 8	13 1/2	15
5	8 1/2	7 10	15	17
5 1/2	9 1/2	8 cwt. or 11 mds	16 1/2	19
6	10 1/2	9 12 1/2	18	21
6 1/2	11 1/2	10 14	19 1/2	23
9	16 1/2	15 21	27	33
11 1/2	21 1/2	20 28	34 1/2	43
16 1/2	31 1/2	30 41	49 1/2	63
1 grain	1 grain	1 oz. or 1 tola	3 grain	2 grain
05	05	1/2 1/2	15	1
03	03	1/8 1/4	09	06

TABLE XVI.

Beam-Scales—(Class C).
(See Rules 45 and 132).

Verification		Capacity	Inspection	
Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed either in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded		Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed either in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded
3/5 grain	3/5 grain	1 oz. or 1/32 seer	1-4/5 grains	1-1/5 grains
33/35	33/35	2 ozs. .. 1/16	2-29/35	1-31/35
1-22/35	1-22/35	4 1/8	4-31/35	3-9/35
3 grains	3 grains	8 1/4	9	6
3	3	1 lb. .. 1/2	9	6
4 1/2	6	2 lb. .. 1	13 1/2	12
9	12	4 or 2 seers	27	24
12	18	7 3 1/2	36	36
18	27	10 5	54	54
24	36	14 7	72	72
33	48	20 10	99	96
45	66	28 14	135	132
75	120	56 28	225	240
4 1/2 drams	7 1/2 drams	1 cwt. or 1 1/2 maund	13 1/2 drams	15 drs.
7 1/2	10 1/2	2 cwt. or 3 maunds	1 oz. 6 1/2 dra.	1 oz. 5
9	13 1/2	3 4	1 11	1 11
10 1/2	16 1/2	4 5 1/2	1 15 1/2	2 ozs. 1 dr.
12	1 oz. 3 1/2 dra.	5 7	2 ozs. 4	2 7 dra.
13 1/2	1 6 1/2 dra.	6 8	2 8 1/2	2 13
15	1 9 1/2 dra.	7 10	2 15	3 3
16 1/2 dra.	1 oz. 12 1/2 dra.	8 cwt. or 11 maunds	3 ozs. 1 1/2 dra.	3 9 dra.
1 oz. 2 dra.	1 oz. 15 1/2 dra.	9 12 1/2	3 6	3 15
1 3 1/2	2 ozs. 2 1/2	10 14	3 10 1/2	4 5
1 11	3 1 1/2	15 21	5 1 dr.	6 3
2 ozs. 2 1/2	4 1 dr.	20 28	6 7 1/2 dra.	8 1 dr.
3 1 1/2	5 1 1/2 dra.	30 41	9 4 1/2	11 13 dra.

TABLE XVII
Beam Scales—(Class D).
(See Rules 45 and 132).

Verification		Capacity	Inspection	
Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed either in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded		Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed either in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded
3 grs.	3 grs.	1 oz. or 1/32 seer.	9 grs.	6 grs.
5 "	5 "	2 ozs. "	15 "	10 "
8 "	8 "	4 " "	24 "	16 "
15 "	15 "	8 " "	45 "	30 "
15 "	15 "	1 lb. "	45 "	30 "
22 1/2 "	30 "	2 lbs. "	67 1/2 "	60 "
45 "	60 "	4 " "	135 "	120 "
60 "	90 "	7 " "	180 "	180 "
90 "	135 "	10 " "	270 "	270 "
120 "	180 "	14 " "	360 "	360 "
6 drs.	8 1/2 drs.	20 " "	1 oz. 2 drs.	1 1/2 drs.
8 "	12 "	28 " "	1 " 8 "	1 " 8 "
14 "	6 "	56 " "	2 ozs. 10 "	2 ozs. 12 "
1 oz. 5 1/2 "	2 ozs. 5 1/2 "	1 cwt. "	3 " 15 1/2 "	4 " 11 "
2 ozs. 5 1/2 "	3 " 4 1/2 "	2 cwt. "	7 " 1 1/2 dr.	6 " 9 "
3 " 13 "	4 " 3 1/2 "	3 " "	8 " 7 drs.	8 " 7 "
3 " 4 1/2 "	5 " 2 1/2 "	4 " "	9 " 13 1/2 "	10 " 5 "
12 " 12 "	6 " 1 1/2 "	5 " "	11 " 4 "	12 " 3 "
3 1/2 " "	7 " 1 dr.	6 " "	12 " 10 1/2 "	14 " 1 dr.
11 " "	7 " 15 1/2 drs.	7 " "	14 " 1 dr.	15 " 15 drs.
2 1/2 " "	8 " 14 1/2 "	8 " "	15 " 7 1/2 drs.	1 lb. 1 1/2 ozs.
10 " "	9 " 13 1/2 "	9 " "	1 lb. 1/2 oz.	1 " 3 1/2 "
1 1/2 " "	10 " 12 1/2 "	10 " "	1 " 2 1/2 ozs.	1 " 5 1/2 "
7 " "	15 " 7 1/2 "	15 " "	1 " 9 1/2 "	1 " 15 "
12 1/2 " "	1 lb. 4 1/2 ozs.	20 " "	2 lbs. 1/2 oz.	2 lbs. 8 1/2 "
7 1/2 " "	1 " 13 1/2 "	30 " "	2 " 14 1/2 ozs.	3 " 11 "

TABLE XVIII.
Counter Machines.
(See Rule 132).

Holding capacity (loose material) of balancing box shall not exceed per cent of capacity	Verification		Capacity of machine	Inspections		Minimum amt of "fall" either way
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded		Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded	
2.56 drams	20 grains	30 grains	1 lb. or 1/2 seer	60 grains	60 grains	1/2 inch
5.12 "	28 "	1 1/2 drams	2 lbs. "	*3 drams	3 drams	1/2 "
10.24 "	40 "	2 "	4 " 2 seers	†4 1/2 "	4 "	1/2 "
1 oz. 1.92 "	2 "	3 "	7 " 3 1/2 "	6 "	6 "	5/16 "
1 " 9.6 "	2 1/2 drams	3 1/2 "	10 " "	7 1/2 "	7 "	3/8 "
2 ozs. 3.84 "	3 "	4 1/2 "	14 " "	9 "	9 "	3/8 "
3 " 3.2 "	3 3/7 "	5 1/7 "	20 " "	10 2/7 "	10 2/7 "	3/8 "
4 " 7.68 "	4 "	6 "	28 " "	12 "	12 "	3/8 "
6 ozs. 6.4 "	4 6/7 "	7 2/7 "	40 " "	14 4/7 "	14 4/7 "	7 16 inch
8 " 15.36 "	6 "	9 "	56 " "	18 "	18 "	7/16 "
13 " 7.04 "	7 "	12 1/2 "	84 " "	21 "	25 "	3 "
17 " 14.7 "	8 "	16 "	1 cwt. "	24 "	32 "	?

* 3.07188 drams exactly.

† 4.3884 drams exactly.

Note.—The following tables of allowances for Spring Balances are calculated on the basis laid down in Rule 120.

Spring Balances.
(See Rule 132).

Range of adjustment on adjustable indicator shall not exceed (1 per cent of capacity) (1)	Weight corresponding to interval between consecutive graduations must not exceed (2)	Minimum diameter of effective circle on dial of one revolution allowing a blank space of 1/4 inch at end of graduations (3)	Capacity (4)	Verification	Inspection
				Maximum error (5)	Maximum error (6)
	2-56 drams	2 drams or 1/4 tolas	2-8 inches	30 grains	60 grains
	5-12 "	4 " "	2-8 "	1 1/2 drams	3 drams
	10-24 "	4 " "	5-33 "	2 "	4 "
	12-8 "	4 " "	6-6 "	2-1/8 "	4-2/3 "
	15-36 "	4 " "	7-88 "	2-2/3 "	5-1/3 "
1 oz.	1-92 "	4 " "	9-15 "	3 "	6 "
1 "	9-6 "	8 " "	6-6 "	3 1/2 "	7 "
1 "	14-72 "	8 " "	7-83 "	4 "	8 "
2 ozs.	3-84 "	8 " "	9-15 "	4 1/2 "	9 "
2 "	6-4 "	8 " "	9-8 "	4-17/28 "	9-3/14 "
3 "	3-2 "	1 oz. "	6-6 "	5-4/7 "	10-2/7 "
3 "	13-44 "	1 " "	7-83 "	5-1/7 "	11-1/7 "
4 "	0-0 "	1 " "	8-2 "	5-19/28 "	11-5/14 "
4 "	7-68 "	1 " "	9-15 "	6 "	12 "
4 "	12-8 "	1 " "	9-8 "	6-3/14 "	12-3/7 "

In the above minimum width a part of the graduations shall not be less than 1/16th of an inch.

TABLE XIX—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	6-4 ozs.	2 ozs.	12-97 inches	A weight corresponding to a quarter of the interval between consecutive graduations.	A weight corresponding to half of the interval between consecutive graduations.
	8 "	2 "	18-16 "		
	8-98 "	2 "	18-07 "		
	9-6 "	2 "	19-34 "		
1 lb.	0-0 "	8 "	8-2 "		
1 "	1-92 "	8 "	9-15 "		
1 "	3-2 "	8 "	9-79 "		
1 "	6-4 "	8 "	11-38 "		
1 "	8 "	8 "	12-18 "		
1 "	9-6 "	8 "	12-97 "		
2 lbs.	0-0 ozs.	1 lb.	8-2 "		
2 "	3-84 ozs.	1 "	9-15 "		
2 "	8 "	1 "	10-19 "		
2 "	12-8 "	1 "	11-38 "		
3 "	0-0 ozs.	1 "	12-18 "		
3 "	5-76 "	1 "	13-01 "		
3 "	8-0 "	1 "	14-17 "		
4 "	0-0 ozs.	2 lbs.	8-2 "		
4 "	8-0 ozs.	2 "	9-15 "		
4 "	7-68 "	2 "	9-2 "		
5 "	0-0 ozs.	2 "	10-19 "		
5 "	9-6 ozs.	2 "	11-38 "		
6 "	0-0 ozs.	2 "	12-18 "		
8 "	0-0 "	4 "	8-2 "		
10 "	0-0 "	5 "	8-2 "		

In the above minimum width a part of the graduations shall not be less than 1/8th of an inch.

TABLE XX.
Steel Yards.
(See Rule 132).

Verification		Capacity		Inspection	
Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded			Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded
		56 lbs. or 28 seers		2 ozs. 4 drams	2 ozs. 4 drams
		84 " " 41 "		2 " 10 "	3 " 2 "
1 oz.		112 " " 55 "		3 " "	4 " "
1 "		150 " " 73 "		3 " 9 "	4 " 12 "
1 "		200 " " 98 "		4 " 2 "	5 " 4 "
1 "		250 " " 122 "		4 " 14 "	6 " 8 "
2 ozs.		300 " " 146 "		6 " "	8 " "
2 "		350 " " 171 "		6 " "	8 " "
2 1/2 "		400 " " 195 "		6 1/2 "	9 " "
2 1/2 "		450 " " 219 "		7 1/2 "	10 " "
3 "		500 " " 244 "		8 1/2 "	11 " "
3 1/2 "		600 " " 292 "		9 1/2 "	13 " "
4 "		800 " " 390 "		12 "	16 1/2 "

TABLE XXI.

Dead-Weight Machines.

(For this purpose, "Dead-weight" includes contracted or unequal armed Coal Machines).

(See Rule 132).

Loose balancing material in box shall not exceed (1 per cent of capacity)		Verification				Capacity of machine	Inspection			Minimum "fall"	
		Vibrating Machines		Accelerating Machines			Vibrating Machines		Accelerating Machines.		
		Sensitive-ness when fully loaded	Great-est error allowed in excess or defi-ciency when fully loaded	Great-est error allowed in excess or defi-ciency when fully loaded	Weight required to bring back the steel yard from position of great-est dis-place-ment when fully loaded		Sensi-tive-ness when fully loaded	Great-est error allowed in excess or defi-ciency when fully loaded	Great-est error allowed in excess or defi-ciency when fully loaded		
Lbs.	Ozs.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Cwt. or	Mds.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Vibrating machines 5/8" both ways. Accelerating machines 7/8" one way.
..	18.44	1	1	1	2	1 "	1 1/2	1 1/2	2	2	
1	10.88	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	3	2 "	3	2 1/2	3	3	
2	8.82	1	2	2	4	3 "	4	3	4	4	
3	5.76	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	5	4 "	6	3 1/2	5	5	
4	3.2	1 1/2	3	3	6	5 "	7	4 1/2	6	6	
5	14.08	2	4	4	8	7 "	10	5	8	8	
8	6.4	3	6	6	12	10 "	14	9	12	12	
10	1.28	3-2/5	6-4/5	6-4/5	13-3/5	12 "	17	10-1/5	13-3/5	13-3/5	
12	9.6	4	8	8	16	15 "	21	12	16	16	
16	12.8	5 1/2	10	10	20	20 "	28	15	20	20	
25	3.2	6	13	13	26	30 "	41	19 1/2	26	26	
33	9.6	8	16	16	32	40 "	55	24	32	32	
42		10	20	30	40	50 "	69	30	40	40	

TABLE XXII.

Platform Machines.

(See Rule 132).

Verifications.

Minimum travel of steel yard in carcer	Range of Balancing Arrangement			Capacity of Machines	Vibrating Machines		Accelerating Machines		Plat- form Machine fitted with dials
	To the nearest 1/4" ounces				Sensi- tiveness when fully loaded	Great- est error allowed in excess or defi- ciency when fully loaded	Great- est error allowed in excess or defi- ciency when fully loaded	Weight required to bring back the steel yard from position of greatest displace- ment when fully loaded	Great- est error allowed in excess or defi- ciency when fully loaded
	Maximum 1/4 percent of capacity	Mini- mum 1/4 percent of capacity	1/8 percent " each way "						
Vibrating machines 3/8 inch both ways. Accelerating machines 5/8 inch one way.	Lb. Oz.	Lb. Oz.	Lb. Oz.	Cwt. or Mds.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
	0 9	0 4 1/2	0 2 1/2	1 " 1 1/2	1/2	1	1	2	2
	1 2	0 9	0 4 1/2	2 " 3	3/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	3	3
	1 11	0 13 1/2	0 6 1/2	3 " 4	1	2	2	4	4
	2 4	1 2	0 9	4 " 6	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	5	5
	2 13	1 6 1/2	0 11 1/2	5 " 7	1 3/4	3	3	6	6
	3 15	1 15 1/2	0 15 1/2	7 " 10	2	4	4	8	8
	5 9 1/2	2 12 1/2	1 6 1/2	10 " 14	3	6	6	12	12
	6 11 1/2	3 5 1/2	1 11	12 " 17	3-2/5	6-4/5	6-4/5	13-3/5	13-3/5
	8 6 1/2	4 3 1/2	2 1 1/2	15 " 21	4	8	8	16	16
	11 3 1/2	5 9 1/2	2 12 1/2	20 " 28	5	10	10	20	20
	16 12 1/2	8 6 1/2	4 3 1/2	30 " 41	6 1/2	13	13	26	26
	22 6 1/2	11 3 1/2	5 9 1/2	40 " 55	8	16	16	32	32
28 0	14 0	7 0	50 " 69	10	20	20	40	40	

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Capacity of Machine			Vibrating Machines		Accelerating Machines	Platform Machines fitted with dials
			Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded
Cwt. or Mds.			Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.
1 "	1½		1½	2	2	4
2 "	3		2½	3	3	6
3 "	4		3	4	4	8
4 "	6		3½	5	5	10
5 "	7		4½	6	6	12½
7 "	10		6	8	8	16
10 "	14		9	12	12	24
12 "	17		10 1/5	13 3/5	13 3/5	27 1/5
15 "	21		12	16	16	32
20 "	28		15	20	20	40
30 "	41		19½	26	26	42
40 "	55		24	32	32	64
50 "	60		30	40	40	80

TABLE XXIII.
Weigh-Bridges.
(See Rule 132).
Verification.

Minimum travel of steel yard in career	Range or Balancing arrangement			Capacity of Machine	Vibrating Machines		Accelerating Machines		Weight-bridges fitted with dials
	Maximum $\frac{1}{4}$ percent of capacity	Minimum $\frac{1}{4}$ percent of capacity	1/8 per cent each way		Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded	Weight required to bring back the steel yard from position of greatest displacement when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded
Accelerating machines $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in one way. Vibrating machines $\frac{1}{4}$ inch both ways.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Tons or Mds.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	11.2	5.6	2.8	1 " 28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3
	22.4	11.2	5.6	2 " 55	2	2	2	5	4
	56 cwt.	28	14	5 " 138	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	10	8
	1	56	28	10 " 275	5	6	6	15	12
	cwts.	cwt.							
	2	1 cwt.	56	20 " 550	7	10	10	25	20
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	25 " 686	8	12	12	30	24
	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	30 " 825	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	27
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	35 " 963	9	15	15	37	30
			cwt.						
	4	2	1 cwts.	40 " 1,000	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16	40	32
	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 " 1,375	10	18	18	45	36
	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	210	75 " 2,063	12	23	23	58	46
	10	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 " 2,750	14	28	28	70	56
	20	10	5	200 " 5,500	18	42	42	105	84

Inspection.

Capacity of Machine		Vibrating Machines		Accelerating Machines	Weightbridges fitted with dials
		Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded
Tons or	Mds.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1 "	28	4½	3	3	6
2 "	55	6	4	4	8
5 "	138	10½	8	8	16
10 "	275	15	12	12	24
20 "	550	21	20	20	40
25 "	688	24	24	24	48
30 "	825	25½	27	27	54
35 "	963	27	30	30	60
40 "	1,100	28½	32	32	64
50 "	1,375	30	36	36	72
75 "	2,063	36	46	46	92
100 "	2,750	42	56	56	112
200 "	5,500	54	84	84	168

TABLE XXIV.
Crane Machines.
(See Rule 132).

Range of balancing arrangement shall not exceed (2 percent of capacity)	Verification				Capacity of Machine	Inspection			Hydraulic Crane Machines
	Lever Machines (Vibrating)		Crane Machines fitted with dials	Hydraulic Crane Machines		Lever Machines (Vibrating)		Crane Machines fitted with dials	
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded		Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded	
Lbs.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	One half the weight represented by the interval between consecutive graduation marks.	Twt. or Mds.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	A weight represented by the interval between consecutive graduation marks.
2-24	½	1	3		1 " 1½	1½	2	4	
11-2	1½	3	6		5 " 7	4½	6	12	
22-4	3	6	12		10 " 14	9	12	Lbs. 1½	
44-8	Lbs. 1½	Lbs. 1½	Lbs. 3		1 " 28	4½	3	6	
9-68	2	2	4		Tons 2 " 55	6	4	8	
owts									
2	3½	4	8		5 " 138	10½	8	16	
4	5	6	12		10 " 275	15	12	24	
8	7	10	20		20 " 550	21	20	40	
10	8	12	24		25 " 688	24	24	48	
12	8½	13½	27		30 " 825	25½	27	54	
14	9	15	30		35 " 963	27	30	60	
16	9½	16	32		40 " 1,100	28½	32	64	
20	10	18	36		50 " 1,375	30	36	72	
20	12	23	46		75 " 2,063	36	46	92	
30	14	28	56		100 " 2,750	42	56	112	
50	18	42	84		200 " 5,500	54	84	168	

TABLE XXV.

Automatic Machines.

(See Rule 132).

Use	Capacity	Error	Remarks
Weighing small loads of tea, coffee, etc.	1 oz. or 1/32 seer and upwards.	1/2 per cent of the load, in excess only	The allowances in these cases are subject to the proviso that the error tolerated shall not exceed the weight represented by half of minimum division, marked on the dial or steel-yard.
Weighing grain, etc.	10 lbs. or 5 seers and upwards.	1/2 per cent of the load, in excess or deficiency.	
Weighing coal, etc.	100 lbs. or 50-seers and upwards.	1/2 per cent of the total load of 40 weighings in excess or deficiency.	
"Totalizing" machines used for weighing coal, etc.	10 cwt. or 14 mds. and upwards.	1/2 per cent of the total load of 40 weighings, in excess or deficiency.	

TABLE XXVI.

Periods of Allowance.

(See Rule 68).

(a) 6 months	(b) 2 years	(c) 5 years
Manufacturers' and dealers' stocks of weights and measures and weighing instruments.	Weights and measures and weighing instruments in use for trade purposes.	(1) Steelyards. (a) Reversible and with 3 hooks. (b) Accelerating. (c) Counter steelyards (d) Without zero graduation. (e) Less than 3 lbs. capacity.

TABLE XXVII.

Permissible Abbreviations of Denominations

(See Rule 71).

(a) Weights (seers and maunds)—			
Maund	..	..	Md.
Seer	..	..	Sr.
Tola	..	..	To.
Grain	..	..	Gr.
(b) Weights (Avoirdupois)—			
Hundred-weight	..	..	cwt.
Pound	..	..	lb.
Ounce	..	..	Oz.
Dram	..	..	dr.
Grain	..	..	gr.
(c) Dry measures of Capacity—			
Seer	..	..	Dr. Sr.
Chatak	..	..	Chk.
Adapao	..	..	Adp.
Adholi	..	..	All.
Payali	..	..	Pal.
Maund	..	..	Dr. Md.
(d) Liquid measures of Capacity—			
Fluid Seer	..	..	Fl. Sr.
Fluid Ounce	..	..	Fl. Oz.
Fluid Dram	..	..	Fl. Dr.
(e) Bullion and Rati Weights—			
Bullion Tola	..	..	Hl. To.
Rati	..	..	Rt.
(f) Apothecaries Weights—			
Ounce	..	..	Oz. Apoth.
4 drachms	..	..	3iv.
2 drachms	..	..	3ij.
1 drachm	..	..	3i.
2 scruples	..	..	3ij.
1 1/2 scruple or 1/2 drachm	..	..	3fs.
1 scruple	..	..	3i.
1/2 scruple	..	..	3fs.
(g) Apothecaries Measures—			
Fluid Ounce	Fl. Oz.
Fluid Dram	Fl. dr.
Minim	M.

TABLE XXVIII.

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Amount of error permissible in Secondary and Working Standards.

(See Rule 133).

Denomination	Amount of error tolerated in excess	Half the amount tolerated in deficiency
(1) Above 1 maund	..	8 grains
Above 1/2 maund and not exceeding 1 maund	..	6 "
Above 1/4 maund Do. 1/2 maund	..	4 "
Above 1/8 maund Do. 1/4 maund	..	3 "
Above 1/16 maund Do. 1/8 maund	..	2 "
Above 1 seer Do. 2 seers	..	2 "
Above 1/2 seer Do. 1 seer	..	1 grain
Above 1/4 seer Do. 1/2 seer	..	0.5 "
Above 1/8 seer Do. 1/4 seer	..	0.3 "
Above 1/16 seer Do. 1/8 seer	..	0.2 "
Above 1/32 seer Do. 1/16 seer	..	0.1 "
Above 8 tolas Do. 8 tolas	..	0.4 "
Above 5 tolas Do. 5 tolas	..	0.2 "
Above 2 tolas Do. 2 tolas	..	0.1 "
Above 1 tola Do. 2 tolas	..	0.05 "
Above 1/2 tola Do. 1 tola	..	0.02 "
Above 1/4 tola Do. 1/2 tola	..	0.01 "
Above 1/8 tola Do. 1/4 tola	..	0.005 "
Above 1/16 tola Do. 1/8 tola	..	0.003 "
Above 1/64 tola Do. 1/16 tola	..	0.002 "
Not exceeding 1/64 tola	..	0.001 "
(2) Bullion Tola Weights—		
Above 500 tolas	..	3 grains
Above 200 tolas and not exceeding 500 tolas	..	2 "
Above 100 tolas Do. 200 tolas	..	2 "
Above 50 tolas Do. 100 tolas	..	1 grain
Above 20 tolas Do. 50 tolas	..	5 "
Above 10 tolas Do. 20 tolas	..	3 "
Above 5 tolas Do. 10 tolas	..	2 "
Above 2 tolas Do. 5 tolas	..	1 "
Above 1 tola Do. 2 tolas	..	0.5 "
Above 1/2 tola Do. 1 tola	..	0.2 "
Above 1/4 tola Do. 1/2 tola	..	0.1 "
Above 1/8 tola Do. 1/4 tola	..	0.05 "
Above 1/16 tola Do. 1/8 tola	..	0.03 "
Above 1/32 tola Do. 1/16 tola	..	0.02 "
Not exceeding 1/32 tola	..	0.01 "
(3) Rati weights —		
Above 72 rati	..	0.5 grain
Above 48 rati and not exceeding 72 rati	..	0.2 "
Above 24 rati Do. 48 rati	..	0.1 "
Above 12 rati Do. 24 rati	..	0.05 "
Above 6 rati Do. 12 rati	..	0.03 "
Above 3 rati Do. 6 rati	..	0.02 "
Not exceeding 2 rati	..	0.01 "
(4) Avoirdupois Weights—		
Above 56 lbs.	..	5 grain
Above 28 lbs. and not exceeding 56 lbs.	..	4 "
Above 14 lbs. Do. 28 lbs.	..	3 "
Above 2 lbs. Do. 14 lbs.	..	2 "
Above 1 lb. Do. 2 lbs.	..	1 grain
Above 8 ozs. Do. 1 lb.	..	0.5 "
Above 2 ozs. Do. 8 ozs.	..	0.2 "
Above 8 drams Do. 2 ozs.	..	0.1 "
Above 1 dram Do. 8 drams	..	0.05 "
Above 1/2 dram Do. 1 dram	..	0.02 "
(5) Grain Weights—		
Above 1,000 grains	..	0.2 grain
Above 240 grains and not exceeding 1,000 grains	..	0.1 "
Above 40 grains Do. 240 grains	..	0.05 "
Above 5 grains Do. 40 grains	..	0.02 "
Above 3 grains Do. 5 grains	..	0.01 "
Above 0.1 grain Do. 3 grains	..	0.005 "
Above 0.3 grain Do. 1 grain	..	0.003 "
Above 0.05 grain Do. 0.3 grain	..	0.001 "
Not exceeding 0.05 grain	..	0.0003 "
(6) Apothecaries Weights—		
Above 2 ozs.	..	0.2 grain
Above 4 drachm and not exceeding 2 ozs.	..	0.1 "
Above 2 scruples Do. 4 drachm	..	0.05 "
Above 5 grains Do. 2 scruples	..	0.02 "
Above 3 grains Do. 5 grains	..	0.01 "
Above 1 grain Do. 3 grains	..	0.005 "
Not exceeding 1 grain	..	0.003 "

TABLE XXVIII—contd.

Denomination	Amount of error tolerated in excess	Half the Amount tolerated in deficiency
(7) Dry Measures—		
	Grains	
Above 2 maunds	770	
Above 1 maund and not exceeding 2 maunds	520	
Above ½ maund Do. 1 maund	260	
Above ¼ maund Do. ½ maund	130	
Above 1/8 maund Do. ¼ maund	65	
Above 1/16 Do. 1/8 maund	32	
Above 2 seers Do. 4 seers	28	
Above 1 seer Do. 2 seers	14	
Above ½ seer Do. 1 seer	12	
Above ¼ seer Do. ½ seer	8	
Above 1/8 seer Do. ¼ seer	6	
Above 1/16 seer Do. 1/8 seer	4	
Above 1/64 seer Do. 1/16 seers	3	
Not exceeding 1/64 seer	2	
(8) Liquid Measures—		
	Grains	
Above 8 seers	100	
Above 4 seers and not exceeding 8 seers	55	
Above 2 seers Do. 4 seers	28	
Above 1 seer Do. 2 seers	14	
Above ½ seer Do. 1 seer	12	
Above ¼ seer Do. ½ seer	8	
Above 1/8 seer Do. ¼ seer	6	
Above 1/16 seer Do. 1/8 seer	4	
Above 1/64 seer Do. 1/16 seer	3	
Not exceeding 1/64 seer	2	
(9) Liquid Measures (gallons)—		
	Grains	
Above 24 gallons	1,024	
Above 16 gallons and not exceeding 24 gallons	768	
Above 8 gallons Do. 16 gallons	512	
Above 6 gallons Do. 8 gallons	256	
Above 4 gallons Do. 6 gallons	192	
Above 2 gallons Do. 4 gallons	128	
Above 1 gallon and not exceeding 2 gallons	64	
Above Half gallon and not exceeding 1 gallon	32	
Above Quart and not exceeding half gallon	16	
Above Pint and not exceeding Quart	12	
Above Gill and not exceeding Pint	8	
Not exceeding Gill	4	
(10) Apothecaries Measures—		
	Grains	
Above 20 fl. oz.	12	
Above 5 fl. oz. and not exceeding 20 fl. oz.	8	
Above 4 fl. oz. Do. 5 fl. oz.	6	
Above 2 fl. oz. Do. 4 fl. oz.	4	
Above 2 fl. drachm and not exceeding 2 fl. oz.	3	
Above 60 minims or 1 fl. drachm and not exceeding 2 fl. drachms.	2	
Above 30 minims and not exceeding 60 minims or 1 fl. drachm	1	
Not exceeding 30 minims	0.5	
(11) Liquor Measures—		
	Grains	
Above 1 dram	8	
Not exceeding 1 dram	4	
Peg and half peg	3	
(12) Length—		
	Inch.	
Above 10 feet	0.1	
Above 3 feet and not exceeding 10 feet	0.02	
Above 1 inch and not exceeding 3 feet	0.01	
Not exceeding 1 inch	0.001	

TABLE XXIX.

Amount of error to be tolerated in selling Grey, White or Coloured Cotton Piecegoods.

(See Rule 134).

1. Where sale is effected on the basis of a single length stamped on the cloth—

Described length of the piece	Actual length must not be less than the described length by more than the following margins
	inches
Ten yards and under	4
Above 10 and up to 23 yards	5
Above 23 and up to 36 yards	7
Above 36 and up to 47 yards	9
Above 47 yards	18

Provided that when more than one piece is sold to the same person at a time the average length of the goods in question shall not be less than that purported to be sold.

2. Where sale is effected of cloth (on which maximum and minimum lengths are stamped) on the basis of described maximum length :—

Described length of piece (maximum)	Actual length must not be less than the described maximum length by more than the following margins
35 yards and under	9 inches
Above 35 yards and up to 47 yards	18 "
Above 47 yards	30 "

Provided that sale of one piece only at a time shall not be effected on the basis of minimum stamped length if it is more than the actual length.

2. Provided further that when more than one piece is sold to the same person at a time on the basis of stamped maximum length or stamped minimum length or both, the average length of the goods in question supplied to the purchaser shall not be less than that purported to be sold.

3. Where sale is effected on the basis of stamped width :—

Width of the piece	Actual width must not be less than the described width by more than the following margins
40 inches and under	1 inch
Over 40 inches and under 59 inches	1 "
59 inches and over	1 "

Provided that when more than one piece is sold to the same person at a time the average width of goods sold shall not be less than the stamped width.

TABLE XXX

Charges to be levied for verifying and stamping weights and measures of the public.

(See Rule 135).

WEIGHTS.

Capacity	Charge
Tola Weights—	
Rati weights each	Annas 1
1/32 tola each	3
1/16 tola each	3
1/8 tola each	3
¼ tola each	3
½ tola each	3
1 tola each	3
2 tolas each	3
3 tolas each	3
4 tolas each	3
5 tolas each	3
8 tolas each	3
10 tolas each	3
20 tolas each	3
30 tolas each	3
50 tolas each	3
100 tolas each and above	0
Seer and Maund Weights—	
1/32 seer weights each	2
1/16 Do.	2
1/8 Do.	2
1/4 Do.	2
1/2 Do.	2
1 Do.	7
2 seers weights each	7
4 Do.	7
8 Do.	7
1/32 maund weights each	7
1/16 Do.	7
1/8 Do.	7
1/4 Do.	7
1/2 Do.	7
1 Do.	7

TABLE XXX—contd.

Capacity	Charge
Avoirdupois Weights—	Anna
Grain weights each	1
1/8 dram weights each	1
1/4 Do.	1
1/2 Do.	1
1 Do.	1
Anna	
1/8 ounce weights each	2
1/4 Do.	2
1/2 Do.	2
1 Do.	2
2 ounces weights each	2
4 Do.	2
8 Do.	2
1 lb. weights each	2
2 lbs. weights each	7
4 Do.	7
7 Do.	7
14 Do.	7
28 Do.	7
56 Do.	7
Apothecaries' Weights—	Anna
1/2 scruple weights each	1
1 Do.	1
2 scruples Do.	1
Anna	
1/16 ounce (Apoth.) weights each	3
1/8 Do.	3
1/4 Do.	3
1/2 Do.	3
1 Do.	3
2 ounces Do.	3
4 Do.	3
6 Do.	3
8 Do.	3
10 Do.	3
Dry measures—	
1/32 seer measures each	2
1/16 Do.	2
1/8 Do.	2
1/4 Do.	2
1/2 Do.	2
1 Do.	7
2 seers measures each	7
4 Do.	7
8 Do.	9
1/8 maund measures each	9
1/4 Do.	9
1/2 Do.	9
3/4 Do.	9
1 Do.	9
Liquid Measures	
Seer measures—	
1/64 seer measures each	2
1/32 Do.	2
1/16 Do.	2
1/8 Do.	2
1/4 Do.	2
1/2 Do.	2
1 Do.	7
2 seers measures each	7
4 Do.	7
8 Do.	9
10 Do.	9
20 Do.	9
30 Do.	9
40 Do.	9
Liquor measures—	Anna
1/4 liquor dram measures each—	1
1/2 Do.	1
Anna	
1 Do.	3
2 Do.	3
4 Do.	3
8 Do.	3
Peg measures each	3
Apothecaries' Measures—	Anna
1 Minim to and including 30 minims	1
Above 1/2 fluid drachm and including 4 fluid drachms	1
Anna	
Above 1/2 fluid oz. and including 40 fl. oz.	3
Gallon Measures—	
Pint measures each	3
Each measure not exceeding 1/4 gallon	3
Each measure above 1/4 gallon and not exceeding 8 gallons	9
Rupee	
Each measure above 8 gallons and not exceeding 25 gallons	1
When the capacity exceeds 25 gallons then each additional 25 gallons or part thereof	1
Measures of Length—	Anna
Each measure below 3 feet	2
Each measure of 3 feet or a yard and not exceeding 25 feet	7
Rupee	
Each measure above 25 feet	1
Area and Volume—	Anna
1/8 Brass measure each	3
1/4 Do.	3
1/2 Do.	3
1 Do.	9

TABLE XXXI.

FEEES FOR VERIFYING AND STAMPING WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS.

(See Rule 136).

Weighing Instruments other than Beam-Scales of Class C and D.

Capacity	Rs. a. p.
Above 25 tons and not exceeding 50 tons	40 0 0
When the capacity exceeds 50 tons, then each additional 25 tons or part of 25 tons	10 0 0
Above 10 tons and not exceeding 25 tons	30 0 0
Above 5 tons and not exceeding 10 tons	20 0 0
Above 1 ton and not exceeding 5 tons	15 0 0
Above 5 cwt. and not exceeding 1 ton	7 8 0
Above 1 cwt. and not exceeding 5 cwt.	5 0 0
Above 56 lbs. and not exceeding 1 cwt.	3 0 0
Above 14 lbs. and not exceeding 56 lbs.	2 0 0
Above 1 lb. and not exceeding 14 lbs.	1 8 0
Not exceeding 1 lb.	1 0 0

Charges for weighing instruments with graduations marked for seer and maund weights will be on the basis of the above fees, one ton for this purpose being taken as equivalent to 28 maunds.

Note 1.—Where a weighing instrument has 2 sets of graduations, one marked for seers and maunds and the other for lbs. and cwts., two separate fees are payable.

Note 2.—Where 2 weigh tables or platforms are connected to one steel-yard or office mechanism, two separate fees in accordance with the capacity of the respective weigh tables or platforms are payable.

Capacity	Chages Rs. a. p.
Above 1 ton	15 0 0
Above 5 cwt. and not exceeding 1 ton	6 0 0
Above 1 cwt. and not exceeding 5 cwt.	4 0 0
Above 56 lbs. and not exceeding 1 cwt.	2 4 0
Above 14 lbs. and not exceeding 56 lbs.	1 8 0
Above 1 lb. and not exceeding 14 lbs.	1 0 0
Not exceeding 1 lb.	0 12 0

TABLE XXXII.

FEEES FOR VERIFYING AND STAMPING MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.

(See Rule 136).

Measuring Instruments (Petrol Pumps).

Capacity	Rs. a. p.
(i) not exceeding 5 gallons	5 0 0
(ii) exceeding 5 gallons but not exceeding 10 gallons	7 8 0
(iii) exceeding 10 gallons but not exceeding 20 gallons	15 0 0
(iv) exceeding 20 gallons	15 0 0
	plus
	Rs. 5/- for each additional 10 gallons or part thereof over 20 gallons.

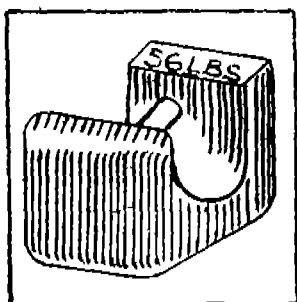
TABLE XXXIII.

FEEES TO BE CHARGED FOR VERIFICATION AND STAMPING OF WORKING AND SECONDARY STANDARDS.

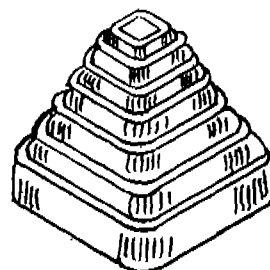
(See Rule 145).

	Rs. a. p.
For verifying and stamping a complete set of secondary standards	300 0 0
For verifying and stamping one complete set of working standards	100 0 0

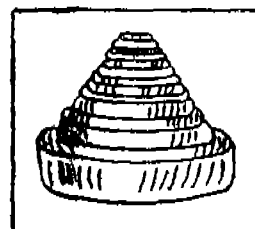
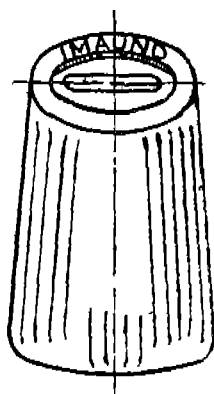
ILLUSTRATIONS OF LBS:- AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS



4 LBS AND UNDER

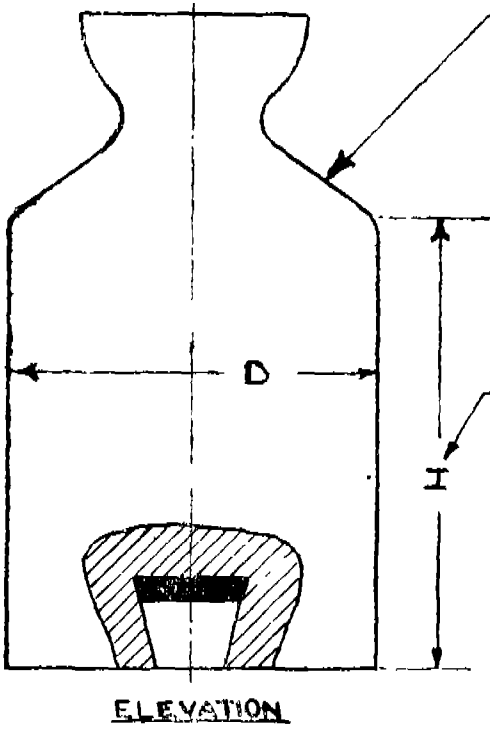
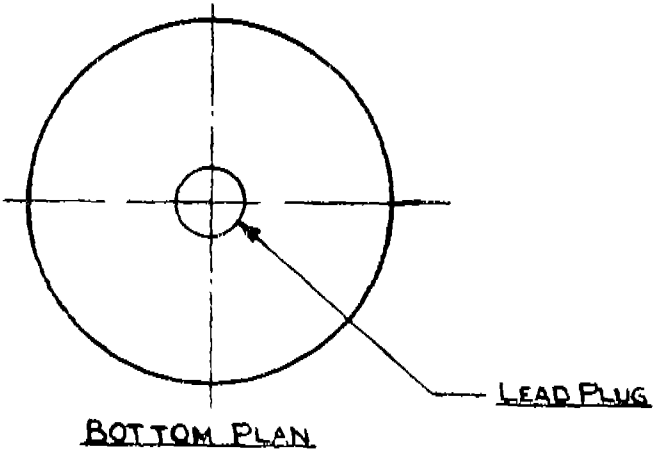


ILLUSTRATIONS OF SEER
MAUND WEIGHTS



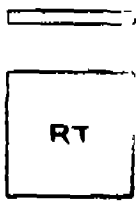
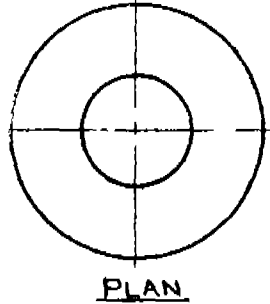
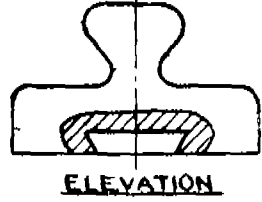
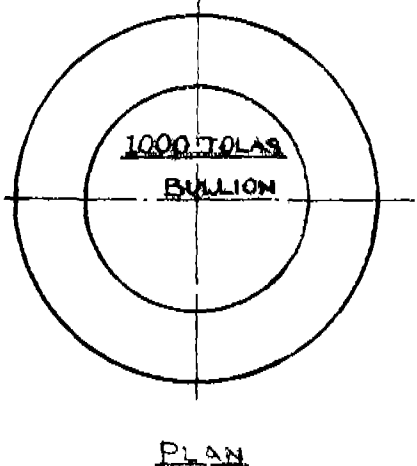
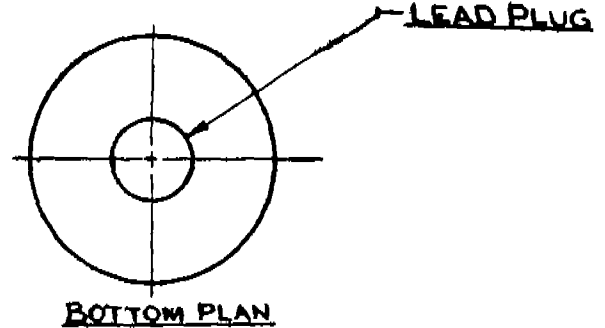
2 SEERS AND UNDER

ILLUSTRATION
OF
BULLION WEIGHTS
AND
RATI WEIGHTS



BULLION WEIGHTS 200 TOLAS
AND OVER

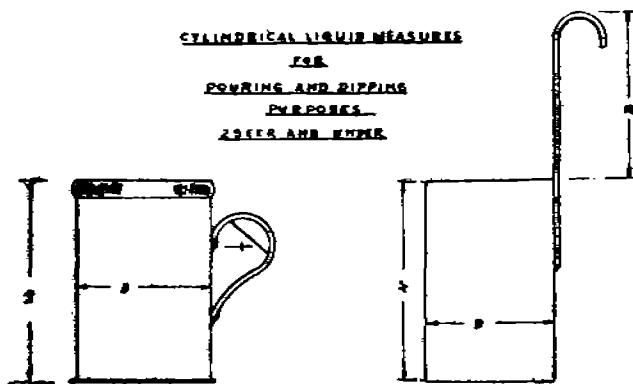
NOTE: - H TO BE WITHIN
15% OF D



UNDER ONE RATI

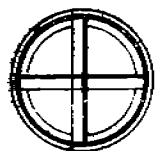
100 TOLAS DOWN TO 1/16 TOLAS
AND 240 RATIS DOWN TO 1 RATI

CYLINDRICAL LIQUID MEASURES
FOR
POURING AND DIPPING
PURPOSES
SEER AND PINT

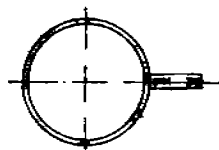


ELEVATION

ELEVATION



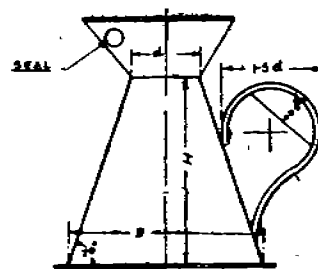
BOTTOM VIEW



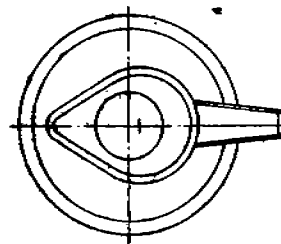
PLAN

(1) H TO BE WITHIN 10% OF $\frac{1}{2}D$
ILLUSTRATION
OF
SMALL LIQUID MEASURES
FOR
POURING PURPOSES

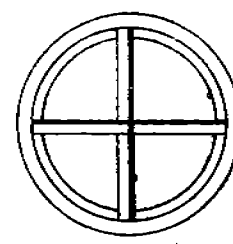
(1) H TO BE WITHIN 10% OF $\frac{1}{2}D$
(2) B NOT GREATER THAN 2H
ILLUSTRATION
OF
SMALL LIQUID MEASURES
FOR
DIPPING PURPOSES



ELEVATION

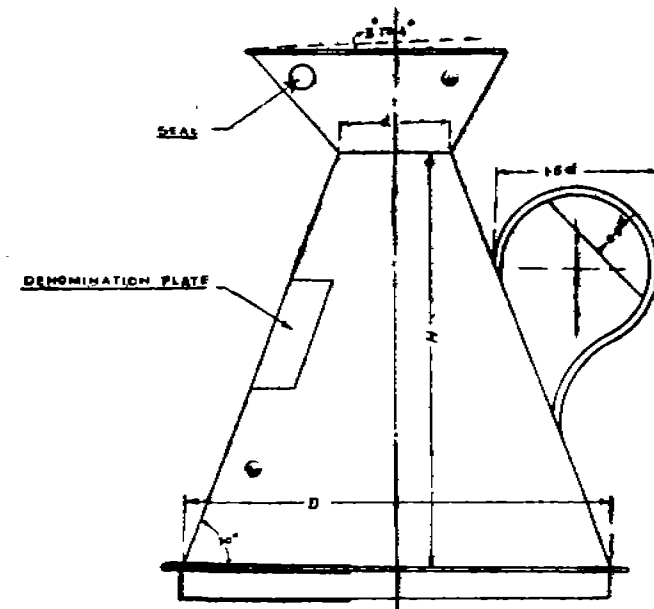


PLAN



BOTTOM VIEW

(1) $H = H$ (2) $d = \frac{1}{2}D$
ILLUSTRATION
OF
LIQUID CONICAL MEASURES
ONE
BELOW $\frac{1}{4}$ SEER AND PINT



NOTE - (1) $D = H$ (2) $d = \frac{1}{2}D$

ILLUSTRATION
OF
LIQUID CONICAL MEASURES
OF CAPACITY $\frac{1}{4}$ SEER & OVER AND OVER PINT

Delhi, the 16th September 1952

No. F.6(28)/52-MT&CE.—On expiry of leave, Dr. G. K. Grewal resumed charge of the post of Lady Health Superintendent Rural Areas Delhi State on the forenoon of the 16th August, 1952.

SHAM SUNDER LAL,
Assistant Secretary to Delhi State Government,
(Local Self Government Department) Delhi.

Delhi, the 16th September 1952

No. F.11(13)/52-Judl.—The following is published for general information :—

HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AT SIMLA

Notification No. 166-Genl/XIII-F.5(a), dated Simla, the 25th August, 1952

Under Section 4(1)(b) of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (XXXVIII of 1926) read with rules 10 and 12 of the rules made by the Punjab High Court under Section 6 of the Act, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that Shri Bashambar Dayal, Advocate and Government Pleader, Delhi, has been elected as member of the High Court Bar Council in place of Shri Kesho Ram Sikhri, deceased.

By order of the Chief Justice and Judges,

H. S. BHANDARI,
Deputy Registrar.

By order,

M. L. VIJH,
Secretary (Judicial & Legislative) to the
Delhi State Government, Delhi.

Delhi, the 16th September 1952

No. F.13(40)/52-Dev-E.—On return from earned leave, Shri G. C. Mukerjee assumed charge of the office of Superintendent of Industries, Delhi State, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th August, 1952, relieving Shri R. N. Suri.

By order,

GOVIND H. SETH,
Secretary (Education) to Delhi
State Government, Delhi.

Delhi, the 17th September 1952

No. F.7(211)/49-MT&CE.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, namely, for the construction of a College by the Delhi-Simla Catholic Arch-diocese it is hereby notified that land in the locality described below is likely to be required for the above purpose.

This notification is made under the provision of section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act 1894, to all whom it may concern.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section the Chief Commissioner is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking with their servants and workmen to enter upon and survey any land in the locality and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested who has any objection to the acquisition of any land in the locality may within thirty days of the publication of this notification file an objection in writing before the collector of Delhi.

Specification

Village	Total Area	Field Numbers or Boundaries
Bahapur	252 Bgs.—13 Bjs.	371, 1540/864m, 363m, 1123/360m, 1535/355, 1536/355, 354, 356, 365m, 1584/353, 352, 351, 1533/353, 350, 366m, 349, 348, 370, 444, 445m, 372, 373, 374, 376, 378, 379, 386, 390, 396, 1131/402, 388, 387, 382, 383, 384, 398, 391, 392, 395, 380, 388, 403, 1188/1130, 399, 394, 357, 550m, 1332/390, 392, 380, 381, 411.

By order,

K. K. SHARMA,
Secretary to Delhi State Government,
(Local Self Government Department) Delhi.

Delhi, the 17th September 1952

722

No. F.12(135)/50-MT&CE.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 70(2) (b) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with the notification No. R-60 dated the 28th June 1939, of the Government of India in the late department of Communications, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published with this Secretariat notification No. F.12(135)/50-MT&CE dated the 22nd July 1952.

Rules

For sub-rule (4) of rule 5.32 of the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, substitute the following :—

Notwithstanding the provisions contained in sub-rule (i) in the case of school buses used for the carriage of students; seating space of not less than 12" sq. measured on straight lines along and at right angles to the front of each seat, shall be provided and seats shall be placed across the vehicle facing the front except on the rear mud-guard which may be alongside the vehicle and there shall be every where a clear space of not less than 21½" between the back of the seats. The maximum seating capacity of the vehicle shall be determined according to these specifications.

If the seats in a school bus are provided in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (1) 33 per cent. extra students shall be allowed over and above the number determined in accordance therewith.

Standing students shall not be allowed.

By order,

K. K. SHARMA,
Secretary to Delhi State Government,
(Local Self Government Department) Delhi.

Delhi, the 17th September 1952

No. F.20(91)52-MT&CE.—Dr. S. M. Thanevala, resumed charge of the office of Resident Medical Officer, Victoria Zenana Hospital, Delhi with effect from the forenoon of the 6th July, 1952 after the expiry of her leave.

By order,

SHAM SUNDAR LAL,
Assistant Secretary to the Delhi State Government,
(Local Self Government Department) Delhi.

Delhi, the 18th September 1952

No. F.5(29)/51-H.—Sardar Sukhdev Singh, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Delhi, was granted twenty day's earned leave with effect from the 25th June 1952 in extension of the thirty days earned leave sanctioned in this Government Notification of even number dated the 31st July 1952. While granting this extension of leave it was intended to repost him on his original post on return from leave.

By order,

M. L. MOHINDRA,
Assistant Secretary (Home) to the Delhi
State Government, Delhi.

REGISTRAR JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, DELHI

NOTIFICATION

(Notice under Section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913).

Delhi, the 15th September 1952

In the matter of Rohtak Shakti Dairies, Ltd.

No. C./1351/J.S.C.—With reference to my Notification No. C./1351/J.S.C. dated the 29th May 1952, published under Section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 247(5) of the said act, the company known as Rohtak Shahti Dairies Ltd. has been struck off the Register.

(Notice under Section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913)

The 17th September 1952

In the matter of the Goenka Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Co. Ltd.

No. C.65/J32.—Whereas there is reasonable cause to believe that the company named The Goenka Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Co. Ltd., is not carrying on business nor is in operation it is hereby notified that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, the name of the company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the company will be dissolved.

B. R. SETH,
Registrar.

